THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
M. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year.).....$10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1866. NO. 66.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.
For Year, (52 Issues,).....$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
One copy gratis, to the getter-up of the club.
The money must always accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be departed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

For Sale.
Good Boots and Shoes at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Fair at St. Bridget's Church.
The Fair for the benefit of St. Bridget's new church Seventh ward, will be open every night until further notice. Admission 15 cents. A splendid double set of silver mounted harness will be given to the Fire Company receiving the largest number of votes.
no14-6s

Salem, Ohio, Baptist Church.
The Congregational Society of Salem, Ohio, having purchased and repaired the First Baptist Church on Depot street, will commence services for the first time in their new church, as eleven o'clock, on next Sunday, November 25th. Dedication Sermon by Rev. Chas. H. Ellis, Pastor. All are invited to attend.

Clocks, Clocks, Clocks,
All styles and prices, at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

Ladies' and Children's Furs.
A large stock of Ladies' and Misses' Furs, at Wm. Fowling's Fashionable Ladies' Fur House, No. 139 Wood street, of all the latest styles of Capes, Ruffles, Berthas, Collars, Gay's Patent Excelsior Muff. Also, Boston Berthas, Ladies' Fur Hoods, Skating Caps, Ladies' Fur Gloves. A large assortment of Gent's Fine Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves; Gent's Fine Silk and Cassimere Hats; Gent's Fine Felt Hats. Persons wanting in the above line will call and examine our stock. Wm. Fowling, No. 139 Wood street.

Atmore's Philadelphia Mince Meat
Atmore's Philadelphia Mince Meat
Sold by nearly all the Grocers in the city,
And wholesale at manufacturer's price, by J. C. Lippincott, No. 19 Diamond. 6

Now is the Time to Get
Cheap Groceries, at No. 114 Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House Yard. A. Guckenheimer & Bros. have just returned from the East, who re-ived purchased a heavy stock of Groceries at panic prices, and are now offering them to their customers at 25 per cent. less than any other house in the city. 6t

At 75 Cents.
One case good all wool French Merinos, worth $1 00. Erwin, McConnell & Co.

Country Merchants
Will find that we are offering Groceries at a great reduction. Call at No. 114 Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House Yard. A. Guckenheimer & Bros. 6t

Don't Say that You Can't
Get the best quality of English and Scotch Ale, Porter, or Brown Stout—for, by calling at Thomas' Drug Depot you will find the most complete stock of the finest brands—and get them at the very lowest price. Remember the place—Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Nursing Bottles.
A large and fine assortment sold very cheap at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

The Gorham Manufacturing
Silversmiths, of Providence, Rhode Island, inform us that they are producing fine electro plated ware, comprising full dinner and tea services and tableware of every description, of a very superior quality, style and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of silver in use, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high position they have established in the production of solid silver ware. In which they have been for many years engaged, and that they have not been able fully to sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as to insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.
To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are not substant ally but in the soundest and most artistic principles; the wood is the best quality properly seasoned; the tone rich and power ful, and the touch nearly as elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture, consistent with excellence in every part of the work. Those parts, which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; for many can be bought at a less price. do not keep, having found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and are a source of dissatisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano that can be bought. We sell and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such desirable pianos, we at once secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the best cheap pianos in the market, should on fail to examine the "Emerson" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Mellor & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

DR. AHORN, Oculist and Aurist, Parlors 96 and 97 Merchants' Hotel. Hour from 9 to 4.

The Daily Commercial

"The Tumble in Prices."

A good deal is said about the "tumble in prices," but the consumers are not able to see it yet. Nevertheless, there is a prospect they will, unless all signs fail. Concerning the matter, the N. Y. *Sun* says: "The question with the speculators is not how much they will make on their ventures, but it is how long can they stand the downward movement in prices. It is certain they cannot stand the pressure much longer. Already we hear that a few weak concerns have topped over, and a number of others are almost upon the verge of failure. This state of things covers the whole field of speculation, from gold and stocks to pork and beans. Coal, dry goods, groceries, produce—in fact everything in the whole category is on the downward road, and business of all kinds is almost at a stand still. The cases of dealers who have stocks on hand are alarmed at this state of the market, but the speculators who bought large stocks for the rise are afraid of advancing prices when winter should set in, are almost in a panic. How long will it last? The general impression seems to be that the decline will be temporary only, and that it will be followed by a sharp reaction. There is no certainty, however, of the correctness of that conclusion. The salesmen who have just been out through the country report that trade in the rural districts is as dull as in the city, and that the merchants there have ample stocks of goods. So far, what is there to enliven trade in the city? We can hardly think that the panic is over, but the crash is at hand, but it is useless to deny that there are many signs pointing strongly in that direction."

Oregon and the Amendment.
The Constitutional Amendment has had a curious history in the lower branch of the Oregon Legislature. The telegraph first informed us of the ratification of the Amendment by both Houses of the Legislature. Later we learned that two Union members of the House having been unseated, a resolution was adopted by that body declaring that the "ratification of the Amendment did not express the will of the House, as it now stands, after being purged of its illegal members." This resolution was passed by twenty-four yeas against twenty-three nays, one Union member, Mr. Rosenstein, of Portland, voting with the Democrats. A few days later, a motion to reconsider the disapproval of the ratification was passed, Mr. Rosenstein returning to his party, and on October 9th, a new and final vote was taken on motion to approve the ratification was taken, and the motion regained by twenty-four yeas against twenty-three nays—a strictly party vote. Thus Oregon maintains its claim to be one of the States which ratified the Amendment, while Mr. Rosenstein has established for himself an unenviable reputation of imbecility.

South American Wool Growers.
A letter dated Buenos Ayres, September 26 says: The recent rise in the tariff of the United States has produced great dismay among wool growers here. But, fortunately, for some years great efforts have been made to refine the wool of this country, and, in proportion, the finer wools pay less duty. No wools will go to the United States this year but those that are fine and clean. The shearing will begin this year October first. The wool will be fair to be finer, cleaner, freer from burs, and of better color than ever before.
The estimate for the wool clip this year is 90,000,000 pounds. The export duty on wool, hides, tallow, &c., produces about three millions of silver dollars per annum. This tax is destined entirely for interest and for the reduction of the public debt. As the amount of exports doubles every four years, this export duty must soon lift the nation out of debt.

Not Very Complimentary.
The Louisville *Democrat* seems to be out of humor with the idea of universal suffrage and general amnesty in the South. Of the Southern politicians it says: "They will go manhood suffrage, impartial suffrage or any sort of suffrage or suffrage, or rather than have the intolerable subjection of ex-lusion from office. To sit and suck one's fingers when there are offices which may be had if without horror. They went out to get office, and they will come back on any term to get office.

The course of the New York *Tribune* somewhat quite astonishes the Southern people. A correspondent says they have read with amazement its plea for Jefferson Davis, and regret to see it has taken in favor of general amnesty, only in exchange for universal suffrage, forgetting all, does the *Tribune's* sharp rebuke of Wendell Phillips puzzle them. Strange as many seem now, stranger things have happened, and those that Mr. Greeley should become a popular hero in the South.

Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator
Is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Headache, Costiveness, Blotches, Impurities of the Blood, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. Such diseases as Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Rheumatism, Gout, Nervous Irritability, Female Weakness, Sleeplessness, Low Spirits, and the Blues, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One dose will relieve any case. It is the cheapest, purest and best medicine in the world. Try it. Sold by druggists everywhere. Principal Depot, 277 Canal street, New York.

Nursing Bottles.
A large and fine assortment sold very cheap at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

The Gorham Manufacturing
Silversmiths, of Providence, Rhode Island, inform us that they are producing fine electro plated ware, comprising full dinner and tea services and tableware of every description, of a very superior quality, style and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of silver in use, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high position they have established in the production of solid silver ware. In which they have been for many years engaged, and that they have not been able fully to sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as to insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.
To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are not substant ally but in the soundest and most artistic principles; the wood is the best quality properly seasoned; the tone rich and power ful, and the touch nearly as elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture, consistent with excellence in every part of the work. Those parts, which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; for many can be bought at a less price. do not keep, having found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and are a source of dissatisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano that can be bought. We sell and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such desirable pianos, we at once secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the best cheap pianos in the market, should on fail to examine the "Emerson" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Mellor & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Impartial Suffrage Question

John Forsyth's Advice to the South.

The Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Claims Against Great Britain Multiplying.

The Welcome to Congress,

Appointing Power of the President to be Limited.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

A Bindly Suggestion to the South.

The Mobile *Register*, edited by John Forsyth, of Monday, the 19th, received here to-night, contains a long editorial on the Suffrage question, in the course of which it says: "Our people, and especially our legislators and public men, had best put on their thinking caps and examine this important question in all its bearings of policy, duty and honor, and see whether they are potent enough to overcome the prejudices and sentiments which the south has cherished and entertained for generations."

The Alabama Claims.

The State Department sent out in the steamer which sailed from New York on yesterday, important dispatches to Minister Adams. Beyond this fact these they related to the Alabama claims, outsiders do not pretend to know their contents. But it is stated with confidence that Secretary Seward and President Johnson, in a conference held here at the former's residence on Monday evening last, felt assured that the British Government had made an offer for the settlement of these claims which will be entirely satisfactory to this Government. The Secretary of State since August last has sent out by every steamer large packets of copies of damages sustained by Americans from the rebel cruiser [illegible].

Filling Out.

The Mar[illegible] Montholon, the French Minister, has [illegible] to his departure to assume [illegible] at Portugal.

Come to Congress.

[illegible] the States are invited to [illegible] Congress, to deliver the address. The colored people [illegible] District will take part in the procession.

Thaddeus Stevens [illegible] with a gentleman who [illegible] said nothing about impe[illegible] President. It is understood, however, that bills are being prepared to limit the power of the President to make removals during the recess of the Senate.

Superintendent of Printing.

Mr. Stevens will, on the first day of the session, introduce a bill to deprive the Executive of the appointment of superintendent of Public Printing, and to make that office elective by Congress.

WASHINGTON, November 22.

A HINT TO OFFICE SEEKERS.

The publication is made, apparently by authority, in the *National Republican*, of this morning, that the President is necessarily engaged in important business, and in preparation to the early assembling of Congress, and will have no time until after the meeting of that body, to give the slightest attention to applicants for office. All such matters are referred to the heads of the different departments. Office-seekers and their friends can save themselves much trouble and [illegible] by calling on the above hint, and will relieve the President from the unpleasant necessity of declining to see them personally. The publication will be [illegible] It is a pity it had [illegible] for him to prepare his message, and [illegible] transmit the details of business appropriately belonging to the Cabinet Ministers.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1867.

The following items of appropriations have just been officially compiled from the Acts passed at the late session of Congress: Pensions, $17,940,000; Deficiency for sundry Civil Expenses, $1,104,115; Deficiency for the year ending June 30th, 1867, $18,993,000 99; Post Office Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1867, $1,942,3[illegible] Military Academy for the year ending June 30th, 1867, $[illegible]; Fortifications and other works of defence, $5,500,000; Completion of Public Works, $3,698,06[illegible]; Army for the year ending June 30th, 1867, [illegible]; Legislative, Executive and Judicial Expenses for the year ending June 30th, 1867, $3,000,000; Consular and Diplomatic Expenses for the year ending June 30th, 1867, $1,405,000; Indian Department for the year ending June 30th, 1867, $[illegible]; Sundry Civil Expenses for the year ending June 30th, 1867, $7,0[illegible]; Deficiencies for the year ending June 30th, 1867, $[illegible]; Miscellaneous, $12,[illegible]; Total, $[illegible].

THE WHITE HOUSE.

There was quite a large attendance of persons at the White House to-day, many of whom saw the President. At half-past two o'clock the different members of the Cabinet assembled by request at the President's house, and a meeting of necessity for an increase of the force employed at each and all locks of the Erie Canal, so as to give the fullest facilities for hastening property to tide-water. The resolution was passed in consequence, and the large amount of produce afloat and delayed by the break at Palmyra.

From Albany.

ALBANY, November 22.—A telegram from Syracuse announces that all the canal locks are again in motion, and the passing freely. Up to present date the receipts of canal tolls show an increase over the receipts from the same source last season amounting to $670,[illegible].

Sudden Death.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—John B. Chapson, a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar, died suddenly to-day.

There was a slight fall of snow here this morning.

Death of an Old Citizen.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 22.—James Brewster, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of New Haven, died this morning, aged seventy-eight years.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1866.

IN QUARANTINE.

The packet ship Mercury, from Havre October 30th, arrived last evening. She left with four hundred and fifty-two passengers, thirty four of whom died on the passage, mostly Germans. The disease is not stated. The vessel is now in quarantine.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of this city, commenting editorially on the *Herald's* special from Troy, about the New York Central Road, says: We know that in the event of Mr. Fargo's election, no change whatever would occur in the present arrangements with the express companies on the Central road, except such as might be for the benefit of the stockholders of the road; and in such a case, none but would apply to one express company equally with another. Mr. Fargo would not show any impartiality for either. The competition between the express companies would not be interfered with, and the facilities extended to the American would be extended likewise to the Merchants' Union. The interest of the stockholders, and not the interest of any express company, would be the first consideration with the President of the Central Railroad, if Mr. Fargo filled that position.

THE CHOLERA.

The disease which broke out on the ship Mercury on her passage to this port, already noted, is now pronounced cholera. It appears that the epidemic broke out among the passengers shortly after the vessel left Havre, and continued its ravages up to the moment when she arrived at Quarantine. The disease is said to be a severe type, and all the symptoms show that it is Asiatic cholera. Quite a large number of passengers are still suffering from the disease on the ship. Their wants and necessities, however, are being promptly attended to by the officers on board and the Quarantine officials.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have just reopened the newly completed line to Placerville, via Denver City, Bridge's Pass, and the Overland Stage Route, as now traveled. This line is in addition to the old line, via Fort Laramie and the South Pass. The new line is constructed in a superior manner, and there will be probably little future interruption in telegraphic communication with the Pacific. The Western Union Company have opened their new line between Salt Lake City and Montana, thus bringing the mining districts of that Territory into direct communication with the rest of the telegraphic world.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

A special meeting of the Chamber or Commerce took place this afternoon for the purpose of receiving a report from the special committee appointed to consider the expediency of presenting a memorial to Congress in favor of the abolition of the tax on cotton. The report recommended that the tax be abolished on the ground of its being inexpedient just at this time, and unjust and unequal, practically unconstitutional, and was adopted.

INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The convention assembled at about thirty insurance companies throughout the United States, was in session again this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. A series of resolutions, embodying in full the objects and manner in which the organization shall in future be conducted, were adopted. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the body adjourned.

FROM TORONTO.

Volunteer Batteries Rearmed—Introduction of Breech Loaders.

TORONTO, C. W., November 22.—The Government is directing its attention to the arming and equipping of the volunteer batteries of the Province. Each battery is to be supplied with up to four guns, all of equal calibre, and will consist of three nine pounder guns and one twenty-four pound howitzer. It is thought that the whole, in this country, where it is impracticable to obtain long range, and where the practice of fire will likely take place within a range of two thousand yards, will be found more than sufficient against an enemy, while their simple mode of management will make them still greater favorites in the estimation of the militia. Two Canadian garrisons are being rapidly armed with Enfield rifles, the latest and best improvement on the old pattern. Each of the companies of the troops in the Province will soon be in possession of one, thereby enabling the Dominion to arrived for the use of the 17th regiment, and will be distributed among that corps next week.

Meeting of Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held this evening. After the usual routine business had been transacted, when Mr. Wells Brown, a colored man, presented the petition blanks for signatures, praying for the impeachment of President Johnson. The Society adjourned to meet next week.

Freedmen's Union Commission.

BOSTON, November 22.—A large meeting for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the work of the Freedmen's Union Commission, of the New England branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, in the Tremont Temple this afternoon. Addresses were made by Governor Andrews, Rev. H. W. Beecher, George Thompson, of England, and Judge Russell.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of New York, have determined to go into liquidation. Their assets amount to $500,000, and sufficient to meet all liabilities.

A New York dispatch says: A very handsome sum has been collected in the name of the order of poor children of this city, and will dedicate a complete success of their new plan of construction, and think the experiment has been fully tested with a great deal of success. The method of building furnaces in the Mahoning Valley.

A man in Lewisburg, Preble county, Ohio, having died of delirium tremens, his wife brought suit for damages against two men of whom he had been accustomed to buy liquor. The county court awarded her $750 from one of the men, and $200 from the other.

The Wooster *Republican* has been enlarged, four columns having been added to its previous ample pages. The business has become such necessary by an increasing advertising patronage. The *Republican* has been greatly improved, and continues to be one of the best conducted and most influential journals in the State.

GENERAL DICK TAYLOR was in Atlanta a few days ago. The *Intelligencer* says: "General Taylor, we are informed, left immediately from Washington, and expresses the belief that ex-President Davis will be released from imprisonment at an early day on parole. He made a visit to the distinguished captive at Fortress Monroe a few days ago."

A DEAD FAILURE.—The office of the National Express, in Wheeling, has been sold out for the benefit of the creditors. The company has become totally insolvent. It was a Southern concern and its fate is typical of Southern business in general.

SOUTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We gather from the Memphis *Post* some of the proceedings of this body, lately in session. It is known to our readers that the separation from the Northern portion of the Church, Old School, was caused by the rebellion. Most of the troubles now heavily pressing on it spring from the same cause. Its depressed condition is depicted in the extract, which we give below, together with a reference to all the causes except the original and principal one. The funds of theological seminaries, invested in rebel bonds by this anti-political church, are chiefly lost. The people are impoverished, so as not to be able to support their pastors. The extract which we give is from a sorrowful report made by Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in the Northern churches, whose one great fault and error consisted in being a rebel against our just and good Government:

A variety of causes have conspired to retard the recuperation of many of these churches. The severe and almost unparalleled drought of the summer, especially in the States of South Carolina and Georgia; the imperfect system of labor employed in the cultivation of the crops; the heavy burden imposed upon society by the presence of hite negroes and poor whites; the depressed state of feeling, growing out of the uncertainty of our political condition, as well as other causes, have produced a very depressing influence upon the minds of our people, and will make it almost an impossibility to sustain the preaching of the Gospel in a very large number of our churches. During the last two months more than thirty applications have been made to the Committee, for pecuniary assistance, by churches that were formerly self-sustaining, showing that these churches have fallen back into the condition of mission churches. Mr. Wells Spurlock Commissioner for Georgia, writes: "I do not know of more than a dozen ministers in the States of Georgia and Florida, who are receiving a living support. In view of the severe pecuniary pressure, and the great uncertainty of the labor system, I as similar provision to that made for ministers in Europe. It seems to me there will be no little distress in our ministerial ranks." It is questionable whether any letter more full of [illegible] exists in the country than that from Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Committee of the Synods of Virginia, writes: I have made a tour of [illegible] visiting all the churches of my bounds, and in my oubion many of our churches will not be able to hold out another year, and all the coming year, and many of our brethren will suffer, unless aid is continued to them. He then mentions twenty ministers that will need aid the coming year. The condition of the churches in East Tennessee generally is represented as [illegible]. Parties can rely upon the statements of respected brethren there, a very large proportion of the churches are [illegible] and the ministers [illegible] to support their families. If the churches cannot be sustained, the missionary work cannot be conducted, were adopted. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the body adjourned.

FROM TORONTO.

Volunteer Batteries Rearmed—Introduction of Breech Loaders.

TORONTO, C. W., November 22.—The Government is directing its attention to the arming and equipping of the volunteer batteries of the Province. Each battery is to be supplied with up to four guns, all of equal calibre, and will consist of three nine pounder guns and one twenty-four pound howitzer. It is thought that the whole, in this country, where it is impracticable to obtain long range, and where the practice of fire will likely take place within a range of two thousand yards, will be found more than sufficient against an enemy, while their simple mode of management will make them still greater favorites in the estimation of the militia. Two Canadian garrisons are being rapidly armed with Enfield rifles, the latest and best improvement on the old pattern. Each of the companies of the troops in the Province will soon be in possession of one, thereby enabling the Dominion to arrived for the use of the 17th regiment, and will be distributed among that corps next week.

Meeting of Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held this evening. After the usual routine business had been transacted, when Mr. Wells Brown, a colored man, presented the petition blanks for signatures, praying for the impeachment of President Johnson. The Society adjourned to meet next week.

Freedmen's Union Commission.

BOSTON, November 22.—A large meeting for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the work of the Freedmen's Union Commission, of the New England branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, in the Tremont Temple this afternoon. Addresses were made by Governor Andrews, Rev. H. W. Beecher, George Thompson, of England, and Judge Russell.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of New York, have determined to go into liquidation. Their assets amount to $500,000, and sufficient to meet all liabilities.

A New York dispatch says: A very handsome sum has been collected in the name of the order of poor children of this city, and will dedicate a complete success of their new plan of construction, and think the experiment has been fully tested with a great deal of success. The method of building furnaces in the Mahoning Valley.

A man in Lewisburg, Preble county, Ohio, having died of delirium tremens, his wife brought suit for damages against two men of whom he had been accustomed to buy liquor. The county court awarded her $750 from one of the men, and $200 from the other.

The Wooster *Republican* has been enlarged, four columns having been added to its previous ample pages. The business has become such necessary by an increasing advertising patronage. The *Republican* has been greatly improved, and continues to be one of the best conducted and most influential journals in the State.

GENERAL DICK TAYLOR was in Atlanta a few days ago. The *Intelligencer* says: "General Taylor, we are informed, left immediately from Washington, and expresses the belief that ex-President Davis will be released from imprisonment at an early day on parole. He made a visit to the distinguished captive at Fortress Monroe a few days ago."

A DEAD FAILURE.—The office of the National Express, in Wheeling, has been sold out for the benefit of the creditors. The company has become totally insolvent. It was a Southern concern and its fate is typical of Southern business in general.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1866.

IN QUARANTINE.

The packet ship Mercury, from Havre October 30th, arrived last evening. She left with four hundred and fifty-two passengers, thirty four of whom died on the passage, mostly Germans. The disease is not stated. The vessel is now in quarantine.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of this city, commenting editorially on the *Herald's* special from Troy, about the New York Central Road, says: We know that in the event of Mr. Fargo's election, no change whatever would occur in the present arrangements with the express companies on the Central road, except such as might be for the benefit of the stockholders of the road; and in such a case, none but would apply to one express company equally with another. Mr. Fargo would not show any impartiality for either. The competition between the express companies would not be interfered with, and the facilities extended to the American would be extended likewise to the Merchants' Union. The interest of the stockholders, and not the interest of any express company, would be the first consideration with the President of the Central Railroad, if Mr. Fargo filled that position.

THE CHOLERA.

The disease which broke out on the ship Mercury on her passage to this port, already noted, is now pronounced cholera. It appears that the epidemic broke out among the passengers shortly after the vessel left Havre, and continued its ravages up to the moment when she arrived at Quarantine. The disease is said to be a severe type, and all the symptoms show that it is Asiatic cholera. Quite a large number of passengers are still suffering from the disease on the ship. Their wants and necessities, however, are being promptly attended to by the officers on board and the Quarantine officials.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have just reopened the newly completed line to Placerville, via Denver City, Bridge's Pass, and the Overland Stage Route, as now traveled. This line is in addition to the old line, via Fort Laramie and the South Pass. The new line is constructed in a superior manner, and there will be probably little future interruption in telegraphic communication with the Pacific. The Western Union Company have opened their new line between Salt Lake City and Montana, thus bringing the mining districts of that Territory into direct communication with the rest of the telegraphic world.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

A special meeting of the Chamber or Commerce took place this afternoon for the purpose of receiving a report from the special committee appointed to consider the expediency of presenting a memorial to Congress in favor of the abolition of the tax on cotton. The report recommended that the tax be abolished on the ground of its being inexpedient just at this time, and unjust and unequal, practically unconstitutional, and was adopted.

INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The convention assembled at about thirty insurance companies throughout the United States, was in session again this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. A series of resolutions, embodying in full the objects and manner in which the organization shall in future be conducted, were adopted. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the body adjourned.

FROM TORONTO.

Volunteer Batteries Rearmed—Introduction of Breech Loaders.

TORONTO, C. W., November 22.—The Government is directing its attention to the arming and equipping of the volunteer batteries of the Province. Each battery is to be supplied with up to four guns, all of equal calibre, and will consist of three nine pounder guns and one twenty-four pound howitzer. It is thought that the whole, in this country, where it is impracticable to obtain long range, and where the practice of fire will likely take place within a range of two thousand yards, will be found more than sufficient against an enemy, while their simple mode of management will make them still greater favorites in the estimation of the militia. Two Canadian garrisons are being rapidly armed with Enfield rifles, the latest and best improvement on the old pattern. Each of the companies of the troops in the Province will soon be in possession of one, thereby enabling the Dominion to arrived for the use of the 17th regiment, and will be distributed among that corps next week.

Meeting of Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held this evening. After the usual routine business had been transacted, when Mr. Wells Brown, a colored man, presented the petition blanks for signatures, praying for the impeachment of President Johnson. The Society adjourned to meet next week.

Freedmen's Union Commission.

BOSTON, November 22.—A large meeting for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the work of the Freedmen's Union Commission, of the New England branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, in the Tremont Temple this afternoon. Addresses were made by Governor Andrews, Rev. H. W. Beecher, George Thompson, of England, and Judge Russell.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of New York, have determined to go into liquidation. Their assets amount to $500,000, and sufficient to meet all liabilities.

A New York dispatch says: A very handsome sum has been collected in the name of the order of poor children of this city, and will dedicate a complete success of their new plan of construction, and think the experiment has been fully tested with a great deal of success. The method of building furnaces in the Mahoning Valley.

A man in Lewisburg, Preble county, Ohio, having died of delirium tremens, his wife brought suit for damages against two men of whom he had been accustomed to buy liquor. The county court awarded her $750 from one of the men, and $200 from the other.

The Wooster *Republican* has been enlarged, four columns having been added to its previous ample pages. The business has become such necessary by an increasing advertising patronage. The *Republican* has been greatly improved, and continues to be one of the best conducted and most influential journals in the State.

GENERAL DICK TAYLOR was in Atlanta a few days ago. The *Intelligencer* says: "General Taylor, we are informed, left immediately from Washington, and expresses the belief that ex-President Davis will be released from imprisonment at an early day on parole. He made a visit to the distinguished captive at Fortress Monroe a few days ago."

A DEAD FAILURE.—The office of the National Express, in Wheeling, has been sold out for the benefit of the creditors. The company has become totally insolvent. It was a Southern concern and its fate is typical of Southern business in general.

THE FENIANS.

Final Appeal for Aid Towards the New Revolution—Activity of the Brotherhood in Washington.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The centers and delegates of the Fenian Brotherhood in this vicinity, held a meeting at Apollo Rooms, on Fifty-second street, last night, and addressed a final appeal for aid in the revolution which is about to be inaugurated in Ireland, to all citizens of the Metropolitan districts and New Jersey.

The Fenianism appears to be reviving in Washington. Considerable sums of money have been raised and forwarded to New York. Meetings are being held in the departments private, and are attended by many of the leaders of the Brotherhood. Taken together, the assurances of these who pretend to know the inside and extent of the present movements, the indications are that the spirit will manifest early and vigorous action in some direction.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Opposition to Negro Suffrage in Texas—The Easy Law—Return of Senator Doolittle.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—*Fiske's Gazette Bulletin* has interviewed Governors Hamilton, Pease and Bell, and which is still the organ of the Union party in Texas, comes out to day in distinct opposition to universal or qualified suffrage.

The Texas militia law, approved by the Governor, requires payments on all judgments rendered before the first of January, 1867, to be made in four annual instalments of one fourth each.

Senator Doolittle returned to day from Texas, *en route* for Washington. General Ronsseau is in this city on a short visit.

FROM MONTREAL.

Distinguished Visitors—Fenian Trials.

MONTREAL, November 22.—Prince Dorco and Duke Grosk, two of the wealthiest and noblest citizens of Rome, are here, receiving distinguished honors.

A cable dispatch announces the contribution of $10,000 from Glasgow, for the Quebec Relief Fund.

The Fenians trial will commence on the 3d of December at Sweetsbury, county of Bedford.

New York Canals.

BUFFALO, November 22.—The Buffalo Board of Trade to-day passed a resolution and address to various Canal Commissioners and to the Assistant Secretary, urging upon them the great necessity for an increase of the force employed at each and all locks of the Erie Canal, so as to give the fullest facilities for hastening property to tide-water. The resolution was passed in consequence of the large amount of produce afloat and delayed by the break at Palmyra.

From Albany.

ALBANY, November 22.—A telegram from Syracuse announces that all the canal locks are again in motion, and the passing freely. Up to present date the receipts of canal tolls show an increase over the receipts from the same source last season amounting to $670,[illegible].

Sudden Death.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—John B. Chapson, a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar, died suddenly to-day.

There was a slight fall of snow here this morning.

Death of an Old Citizen.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 22.—James Brewster, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of New Haven, died this morning, aged seventy-eight years.

SOUTHERN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We gather from the Memphis *Post* some of the proceedings of this body, lately in session. It is known to our readers that the separation from the Northern portion of the Church, Old School, was caused by the rebellion. Most of the troubles now heavily pressing on it spring from the same cause. Its depressed condition is depicted in the extract, which we give below, together with a reference to all the causes except the original and principal one. The funds of theological seminaries, invested in rebel bonds by this anti-political church, are chiefly lost. The people are impoverished, so as not to be able to support their pastors. The extract which we give is from a sorrowful report made by Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in the Northern churches, whose one great fault and error consisted in being a rebel against our just and good Government:

A variety of causes have conspired to retard the recuperation of many of these churches. The severe and almost unparalleled drought of the summer, especially in the States of South Carolina and Georgia; the imperfect system of labor employed in the cultivation of the crops; the heavy burden imposed upon society by the presence of hite negroes and poor whites; the depressed state of feeling, growing out of the uncertainty of our political condition, as well as other causes, have produced a very depressing influence upon the minds of our people, and will make it almost an impossibility to sustain the preaching of the Gospel in a very large number of our churches. During the last two months more than thirty applications have been made to the Committee, for pecuniary assistance, by churches that were formerly self-sustaining, showing that these churches have fallen back into the condition of mission churches. Mr. Wells Spurlock Commissioner for Georgia, writes: "I do not know of more than a dozen ministers in the States of Georgia and Florida, who are receiving a living support. In view of the severe pecuniary pressure, and the great uncertainty of the labor system, I as similar provision to that made for ministers in Europe. It seems to me there will be no little distress in our ministerial ranks." It is questionable whether any letter more full of [illegible] exists in the country than that from Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Committee of the Synods of Virginia, writes: I have made a tour of [illegible] visiting all the churches of my bounds, and in my oub

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1866.

PITTSBURGH—ITS RANK IN POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES

There is going on, in the newspapers of several of the larger cities, what may be called "some" braggling. The competition of claims relates to the extent of population and business. Although not one of the boasting parties, Pittsburgh is brought into their enumerations and comparisons in a way not much to its advantage. With no ambition to be one of the ring, we wish to stand right on the catalogue of cities, believing it to be of some practical importance, that correct information should be attainable by persons in distant localities, who may be making business calculations and arrangements, on which such information may be advantageously employed.

A statement has been lately made in the New York *Times*, by a writer known as the "Veteran Observer," denying that Pittsburgh is entitled to rank *third* among the manufacturing cities of the United States, and affirming that "the aggregate products of manufacturing and mechanical arts in Pittsburgh amount to but little more than half that of Cincinnati." To make the assertion strong, he adds that "the manufactures of clothing in Cincinnati amount to as much as all the celebrated iron manufactures of Pittsburgh." So absurd a statement is enough to bring discredit upon all the rest of "Veteran Observer's" statistics.

The allotment to Pittsburgh of the *third* place among manufacturing cities, was upon the ground of extensive and accurate inquiries made by a competent and impartial committee, all the items and details of which can be given, and have been given in the COMMERCIAL within a year past. But as we do not, while rectifying the mistake of "Veteran Observer," impute to him intentional misrepresentation, we deem it proper to accompany our correction with the following explanation:

Pittsburgh nominal, as it appears in the census, is but a part, and the smaller part, of Pittsburgh real, as it stands on the ground. The city nominal is surrounded by its manufacturing establishments, rather than contains them. Large towns or boroughs, constituting its suburbs and containing most of its manufacturing works, lie on all sides of the old city, separated from it only, in some cases by a single street, and in others by rivers spanned by numerous bridges. A bird's-eye view could not distinguish them from the city. Pittsburgh, as a manufacturing place, embraces them all. Their proprietors are Pittsburgh men. The trades marks upon their manufactures are Pittsburgh marks. The works, the warehouses, the owners, the operatives are all mixed and connected in one locality, as really and undistinguishably as the smoke clouds that rise from the innumerable chimneys, and hang perpetually over it. Sixty years ago, Pittsburgh contained, "two rolling and slitting mills." We believe that number cannot be found in what were then the limits of the city, but a fiery cordon of rolling mills now *surrounds* it. And manufactures of every kind requiring the power of steam and the heat of fire and the use of muscle and skill, are thickly mingled among them. We claim the number *three* as the lowest place for us, and, with fair play, at the rate of progress that we are making, we hope to go up higher.

Now as to *population*. It is seven years since the last census was taken. It is virtually out of date, for any reliable estimates. The population has increased with unparalleled rapidity. We take the votes, at the late election, as the best data of calculation, confining the comparison to the Western side of the Alleghanies. Cincinnati and its county (Hamilton) cast 40,000 votes, omitting the hundreds; Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, 33,000; Chicago and its county, 21,000; St. Louis and county, 21,000. St. Louis in the West, like Baltimore in the East, being badly crippled in the voting way by the rebellion, is thrown out of the comparison. And then we have Pittsburgh with its surroundings *second* only to one city, in the West.

With this fair statement, we are satisfied. Its correctness may, we think, be relied on. If we wisely consolidate into one city before the next census, it will then appear by authority as correct. The true rank of Pittsburgh, then, is, *first* West of the mountains and *third* in the United States, in manufactures; *second* of Western localities in population, and *first* in the United States, we may add, to its credit, in the number (7,000) of its Republican majority.

THE PRESIDENT.

While, on the eve of the meeting of Congress, there is not much doing at Washington, that race of sharp observers and prying explorers, the correspondents, employ themselves to some extent, in conjectural work. By this process the public has been furnished with a tolerably full and particular insight into the future generally, and specially into the President's feelings, thoughts and intentions.

We give credence to these representations when corroborated by facts and circumstances, or even by words authentically narrated. And with these conditions, we take the President to be in a much more happy state of mind than at the adjournment of Congress, and one more hopeful for the interests of the country. The *aurora borealis*, which has been particularly brilliant occasionally during October and November, has shed its mild light as far as Washington, and even to more Southern latitudes, not, we hope, without advantage to the vision of the residents there. If there were nothing else to have improved the tone of the President's mind, his escape from the fellowship, not to say control, of the bad political company he had fallen into would be sufficient to account for the change. But whatever the cause or combination of causes producing it, if the improvement shall exhibit itself in words and deeds, according to our hopes, we shall rejoice in it. Our affairs require the steady hands of all the constitutional functionaries of the Government, in united and harmonious co-operation, each in its own department. It is their action that tells on the general interests. Feelings, nor even words, will not insure advancement and public prosperity. And surely they should not be permitted to retard it. For the public good, therefore, and for the nation's unity and progress, we look for conciliatory policies at home and peaceful measures touching our affairs abroad, both springing from patriotic principles and regulated by justice and wisdom.

POLITICAL QUACKERY.

It is said that a man of nervous temperament may be made sick by the power of imagination, but no one was ever brought out of a fit of the gout or cholic, by that agency. There is a difference in remedies for disease, and a wide range of inequality in the judgment and skill of medical practitioners, but no really sick man was ever cured by totally ignoring in all the prescriptions the malady that was killing him.

This is the malpractice which is delaying the recovery and aggravating the ailment of the Southern States. Neither the patient himself nor all of the doctors that have his case in hand recognize the true character of the disease—the *criminality* of the rebellion. The late rebels deem it a virtue, a heroism, an honor, to be gloried in; others regard it as a great national misfortune, to be regretted. Till it is, in the right quarters, judged a *crime*, to be abhorred, and either punished or pardoned *as such*, the spirit of rebellion will be cherished, and the great danger of restorative measures will lie in their success. The Congressional measure, which is a preliminary to restoration, has, among others, this recommendation, that it does recognize the crime of rebellion, while it guards against its recurrence by the same agents, in prescribing their disfranchisement. And this renders the third section of the Amendment so peculiarly odious to those who hold the rebellion of those perjured officials to have been a virtue.

No clamor has been raised for the execution of capital offenders, though their offence has deluged the peaceful land with the blood of more than half a million of men. And none, we trust, will be raised. But the recognition of the horrid criminality of the rebellion is necessary in any feasible plan designed to restore the country to a healthful condition, and to prevent a recurrence of the tremendous evil. That recognition is made in the mildest form possible in the Congressional action thus far, and that, too, in strict accordance with the sound political and moral maxim, that "treason must be made odious in this land, and traitors must be punished."

THE WHISKY FRAUDS AND TAX.

One of the most difficult things in connection with our Revenue system is the enforcement of the whisky tax. Every now and then new and immense frauds are brought to light, showing how the Government is continually cheated,—for the presumption is that the cases which are found out are but few compared with those that are not. Precisely why this is so, nobody attempts to explain. The presumption is that to some extent at least it is owing to official negligence or worse. Whisky will stand almost any amount of taxation, and we see it intimated that in some cases it is thought better to give money to cover a fraud than to pay the tax honestly. Sometimes, no doubt, manufacturers have their choice.

In the Third District in Brooklyn, where the circumstances are just coming to light, a former Assessor is charged with forming a ring, embracing officials and detectives, whereby fabulous sums were realized. In the Second District, in the same city, the Collector has been ordered to seize all suspected distilleries in Kings county and New York, and some startling disclosures are confidently expected.

The movement in that quarter we hope is but the first step in a thorough overhauling of the business, preliminary to a rigid enforcement of the law. It is alleged that were the liquor tax honestly paid, the income tax might be materially abated, if not entirely abolished, without loss to the Treasury. There is work here for Congress, and it will be worthy of any Representative to take hold of it early and with a will.

It is believed that the visits of Mr. CHASE to the President related quite as much to the question of finance in connection with the President's message as the suffrage question. It seems to be understood that the financial portions of the message, particularly those relating to the banking interest, will possess a decided interest. It was to do something to modify the views of the President on this point, as much as anything, that Mr. CHASE visited the White House—although the question of suffrage was talked over to a certain extent.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The fact that President JOHNSON has just appointed a son of Governor BROWNLOW to a captaincy in the regular army is regarded as indicative of something remarkable. Probably no man was ever so soundly abused by another as the President by the elder BROWNLOW—and as for that matter, BROWNLOW the younger was successful in that line according to his years. Under the circumstances the appointment is not the least noticeable thing in the world.

A lively and rather bitter contest is going on in Nevada for the Senatorship. It appears that Mr. CHARLES E. DE LONG has rather got ahead of General NYE, the present Senator—both being Republicans. Charges and counter charges are freely indulged in, but how the chances are effected thereby does not appear from this distance.

In New York the "Southern element" is organizing with the view of moving on Congress for the repeal of the cotton tax. The Chamber of Commerce favors it with a special committee, and it is claimed that the Secretary of the Treasury is in favor of the speedy abrogation of the tax.

English and French Iron-Clads.

The attack on the Paraguayans by the Allies, on the 24th of September, the particulars of which have just been received, was the first activity of the English compared with the French iron-clads. The English were virtually destroyed under the fire that failed to injure the French boats, although the latter were exposed position—the French vessels escaped without injury, being but seldom struck, owing to the small surface above the water exposed to fire, and were not materially damaged when struck by the shots of the English—founders of the navy. The Brazil, an iron-clad of English manufacture, and, like all English war vessels, setting high above the water, was, on the contrary, busily damaged, and disabled in the same affair as that to which the French vessels were exposed, even though she was not expected to as close a shelling. The shots of the enemy frequently entered the portholes of the Brazil; her guns were dismasted and silenced, the funnel broken, and her casemate so started and shattered as to render her unfit to again go into action. This action is a further proof of the inferiority of the English built iron clads, and every experience of our own and those in South America has shown the inferiority, not only of those of the English and French, but of the iron-clads of all other nations compared with our own.

Mr. Lincoln's Estimate of Andrew Johnson.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* makes the following statement: "Three days before the murder of Mr. Lincoln, he had made arrangements for an afternoon ride with certain members of his family, and the hour of two o'clock was fixed upon. At that time, the President not appearing, word was sent to him that the party was waiting for him. He returned answer that the Vice President had called upon him, and that he should not be able to go. Mr. Johnson remained about two hours, when the President joined the family, and in conversation regarding the delayed ride remarked, with much apparent concern: *'You must make more than usual allowance for the crudities he will cause me during my second term of office.'*

Such were, with scarcely a doubt, the last words spoken by Mr. Lincoln concerning the present occupant of the White House; and spoken as they were in the privacy of his own family circle, they were doubtless the full and free expression of his real belief."

Three Months History of Paris.

The statistics of the history of Paris for the second quarter of the present year, just published, prove that from the 1st of April to the 1st of July, 15,469 children were born, there being 7,800 males in excess of females; 9,001 of these children were legitimate, and 3,854 illegitimate. Among these latter, 960 were not recognized. During the same period 4,877 marriages have been celebrated, and 11,094 deaths occurred, of which 5,783 were males. The average number of photographs in Paris was 1,500,000; the milliard 782,688 cubic metres of water were distributed to the inhabitants of this city during the same three months. The Parisians, furthermore, drank 810,641 hectolitres of wine on draught, 5,134 bottles thereof, 20,780 bottles of spirituous liquors, 206,906 of beer, and imbibed in the salad 162,199 of olive oil. Paris ate 28 million kilos. of beef, veal and mutton; 157,099 kilos. of pork, 14,500 dozens of fowls and 990,000 kilos. of butter.

A British Distilling Invention.

A patent has recently been granted in England to Mr. Newton for improvements in the process of an apparatus for distilling petroleum and other mineral oils. In the ordinary process of distilling petroleum, it is necessary, in order to raise the vapor and overcome the pressure of the atmosphere, to bring the heat to a comparatively high temperature, the effect being usually accomplished by the direct application of fire to the retort or still. The crude oil is also deposited into the still in charges, it being usually impracticable to supply a continuous feed to a retort for petroleum where so high a degree of heat is used as is necessary to raise the vapor against atmospheric pressure; other and, also, the residuum is reduced to a heavy gravity without burning or otherwise injuring the oleaginous and valuable properties of the same.—*London Mechanic's Magazine.*

Prosperity of New Zealand.

Notwithstanding a native war which has considerably retarded the progress of the colony, New Zealand has, in the short space of four years, increased her population by 50 per cent., has more than doubled the number of her sheep, and added fifty fold to her cattle. Her industry has developed itself by trebling the amount of her "fenced" acres, i. e., acres reclaimed from the Wilderness, Sixteen per every ten shillings laid out with England in 1861 laid out twenty shillings in 1865, while in the space of four years the value of the produce and the value of her exports. With justice New Zealand can point with pride to the amount of her accounts with England, and may lay claim to being one of the money country's best customers.

The Vote of Illinois.

The following is the official vote for Congressmen at large in Illinois: Logan, 260,215; Dickey, 147,358. Logan's majority, 50,987. Logan's vote exceeds Lincoln's 15,669, while Dickey's falls short of McClellan's 11,952. The vote in the Northern counties of the State, all of which are overwhelmingly Republican, fell off fully one-quarter, while the vote in the Central and Southern portion of the State is fully one quarter in excess of 1864. Had Northern Illinois polled its full vote, Logan's majority would have reached nearly 60,000.

Prices Must Come Down.—Reeves, says the Boston *Traveller* of the 20th, that sold readily for $130 a head four weeks ago would not bring $100 to-day; Sheep that went readily at an average of $4 a piece then, would be sold at $3 now; and hogs that cost 9c a pound in Chicago, were sold in New York last week at 7½c. Pork declined $2 a barrel last week, and indications this month has amounted to the extraordinary total of $17 75. Four extensive pork dealers at New York have been compelled to suspend, and it is feared that others will be forced into the same position. The immediate cause of this collapse in prices is an overstocked market, but there is likely to be no reaction, so far as pork is concerned.

The French Emperor on the Mexican Expedition.—The following may be relied on as a private statement of the French Emperor in regard to the Mexican expedition, made immediately after the first announcement concerning the withdrawal of his troops:

"I have been up and down, I was drawn into it through false documents and false representations. I was led to suppose there was a population on which the government could be established, but there is no such population. I want my marshals and my troops at home, and shall bring them, giving the whole thing up, until being able to make an honorable settlement with Mexico."

Affairs in Mexico.—A letter from the Rio Grande, of a recent date, says: "Events of no little importance are evidently transpiring, and no one can tell what a day may bring forth. No reason can be given why Sheridan coming to this quarter is significant in the highest degree. I am satisfied that the Liberal party can never depose Maximilian without assistance from the interior of Mexico. My information from the interior of Mexico, from private source, entirely truthful, is to the effect that very few of the French troops are going home, the majority of them having already enlisted for three years in the service of Maximilian, under flattering promises made by the Emperor."

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The Views of Correspondents.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

My notice was particularly arrested, a day or two since, by a note from Horace Greeley which appeared in your paper, in reply to the editor of the Newberg *Journal*, who had made inquiry of him "to make known his views and wishes with regard to the United States Senatorship in prospect." Greeley in reply instructs that while he will serve if elected, he will not consent that members should be button-holed or bored to vote for him.

Pennsylvania is to fill a vacancy at the approaching session of its Legislature. Are our members to go into that Legislature equally unembarrassed, and at liberty to exercise their judgment in the choice of the successor to Mr. Cowan? Have the names of the more prominent aspirants for this position, as commonly understood to-day, been brought into notice by the spontaneous declaration of the people? Is there no button-holing at Harrisburg?

A conviction prevails very generally, that instead of pausing to ascertain if the citizens at large have any preference in the matter at all, certain partizan cliques, influenced by no other considerations, have pressed to take upon themselves the final settlement of the whole affair. They have narrowed the question into one of a simple choice between candidates. The paramount considerations of capacity and integrity don't seem to enter as elements into the controversy. Experience is set at naught. It don't seem to be understood or cared for, that men who will stoop to stratagem in political affairs, are not indifferent to spoils, and consequently are scarcely to be trusted. It don't seem to be realized that what has been may be, and that treason is possible, even in the Senate.

Our people have a choice. Knowing what treachery is, they want a man in the succession upon whose fealty they can rely. They want a man who is not only true, but who has the ability and the heart to defend both. Our delegates to Harrisburg ought to understand this. They ought to know that the Senatorship is a gift not to be raffled for by gamblers, like an Opera House in Chicago, or run for by jockeys, like a silver cup at a horse-race.

The west is entitled to fill the vacancy of *their representatives*, and they will not be satisfied if they are defrauded out of it. Mr. Wilkinson has been mentioned, as I see by various correspondents in the papers, in this connection. He would answer well, although it is not the object of this communication to promote his, or the claims of any other pet candidate.

MANUFACTURER.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Senatorial question is being more generally discussed than a few weeks past, and it now occurs to many influential citizens that the Western part of the State has been overlooking its interests in permitting exclusively Eastern candidates to occupy the field. Many claim that the successor of Edgar Cowan should be from the Western counties; that he should be a man identified with the interests of this section of the state, and one who would stand up firmly not only for Republican principles but for the protection and prosperity of our manufacturing, agricultural and commercial pursuits. They do not insist that the successor should have a classical education and have extraordinary forensic ability, but that he be a man of the people, firm in the right cause, resolute of purpose, and capable of debating in language too plain to be misunderstood, any and every question affecting the peace and prosperity of the country. Such a man, I think, will be found in Edgar Cowan. Marshall, Esq., and I would suggest his name to the Allegheny delegation for their choice. If one to be presented in the Republican caucus. I do so from the belief that Mr. Marshall, if nominated, will receive the support of many Western members and not a few in the East. If a proper effort be made, Mr. Marshall can be elected United States Senator.

REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

If the West is to be honored with the successor to Mr. Cowan, I beg leave to propose through your columns General J. K. Moorhead. I speak what we here all know, that General Moorhead is a most valuable Representative, and is faithful to his constituents and State. He seldom talks but he works constantly. He is eminently practical, and finds time to acquaint himself with the state of public affairs. While he has occupied a seat in Congress he has grown wonderfully in the good opinion of the best men connected with the Government. Speaker Colfax, understanding how valuable a member he was, placed him at the head of the Committee on Manufactures, and conspicuously on the Committee of Ways and Means. In both positions he has done good service—as his constituents can bear witness. Few men in the present Congress have a better standing. He is the man for our State—not a gilding generally out a solid fact.

1 867. Mr. Editor, the West is entitled to the next Senator, and General Moorhead is the man. Allegheny with her large Republican majority will have great weight in deciding the question. Let her Representatives in Congress attend to the matter, be manly and urging to duty his people in this great cause, has been laid aside for others? They would claim that a change of public sentiment and feeling had taken place in the Keystone State, and that devoted loyalty was no longer a passport to political preferment.

Certainly, this should not be. Our highest honors should be awarded to the man who has so governed the State during its trying years, as to call for the cordial approbation of the representatives of the people unanimously expressed by both Houses—an instance of his unparalleled in the annals of the State; one whose statesmanlike forethought organized the Reserve corps, and had that invaluable force ready to throw forward at the most critical period during the war, without which force the rebels would have reached the hands of the enemy, and this, too, amid the denunciation and abuse of the enemies of the country, and indeed of some who ought to assist by its honors; one who, notwithstanding his immense labors left us by the end of the war, has manifestly *reduced her State debt*, and is now calling in her securities, while other States are admitting fresh issues of bonds, and in some instances to $15,000,000; one who personally followed our armies, and by his presence cheered on and by his presence and voice cheered onward to brave deeds the gallant men that had been sent to the field from our glorious State. And last, and certainly not least, in the statesmanlike and humane spirit which characterized the established a State charity the most glorious, as it was the foremost, in the history of the Northern States, by which the children of those who have fallen in defence of the country are provided for. "*The orphans of the war*," "*the children of the State*," the proud legacy left us by the gallant dead, by those who gave up life itself for the country, are nobly provided for, at the suggestion of one who commanding armies as a statesman, adds the nobler attributes of a warm-hearted man.

Will any one hesitate to say that such a statesman, with such a record, is exactly the man who should now represent us in the Senate, and will the "banner county" of our State fail her when such claims are presented to her? We trust not. Let Allegheny county, through her representatives, add her clarion voice to swell the general acclamation with which Pennsylvania shall say to the Senators of States, "We indorse all he did to save the Union, and we send him to the Senate in order that he may aid in carrying out the same views."

Y.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Senatorial question is being more generally discussed than a few weeks past, and it now occurs to many influential citizens that the Western part of the State has been overlooking its interests in permitting exclusively Eastern candidates to occupy the field. Many claim that the successor of Edgar Cowan should be from the Western counties; that he should be a man identified with the interests of this section of the state, and one who would stand up firmly not only for Republican principles but for the protection and prosperity of our manufacturing, agricultural and commercial pursuits. They do not insist that the successor should have a classical education and have extraordinary forensic ability, but that he be a man of the people, firm in the right cause, resolute of purpose, and capable of debating in language too plain to be misunderstood, any and every question affecting the peace and prosperity of the country. Such a man, I think, will be found in Edgar Cowan. Marshall, Esq., and I would suggest his name to the Allegheny delegation for their choice. If one to be presented in the Republican caucus. I do so from the belief that Mr. Marshall, if nominated, will receive the support of many Western members and not a few in the East. If a proper effort be made, Mr. Marshall can be elected United States Senator.

REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

If the West is to be honored with the succession to Mr. Cowan, I beg leave to propose through your columns General J. K. Moorhead. I speak what we here all know, that General Moorhead is a most valuable Representative, and is faithful to his constituents and State. He seldom talks but he works constantly. He is eminently practical, and finds time to acquaint himself with the state of public affairs. While he has occupied a seat in Congress he has grown wonderfully in the good opinion of the best men connected with the Government. Speaker Colfax, understanding how valuable a member he was, placed him at the head of the Committee on Manufactures, and conspicuously on the Committee of Ways and Means. In both positions he has done good service—as his constituents can bear witness. Few men in the present Congress have a better standing. He is the man for our State—not a gilding generally out a solid fact.

1 867. Mr. Editor, the West is entitled to the next Senator, and General Moorhead is the man. Allegheny with her large Republican majority will have great weight in deciding the question. Let her Representatives in Congress attend to the matter, be manly and urging to duty his people in this great cause, has been laid aside for others? They would claim that a change of public sentiment and feeling had taken place in the Keystone State, and that devoted loyalty was no longer a passport to political preferment.

Certainly, this should not be. Our highest honors should be awarded to the man who has so governed the State during its trying years, as to call for the cordial approbation of the representatives of the people unanimously expressed by both Houses—an instance of his unparalleled in the annals of the State; one whose statesmanlike forethought organized the Reserve corps, and had that invaluable force ready to throw forward at the most critical period during the war, without which force the rebels would have reached the hands of the enemy, and this, too, amid the denunciation and abuse of the enemies of the country, and indeed of some who ought to assist by its honors; one who, notwithstanding his immense labors left us by the end of the war, has manifestly *reduced her State debt*, and is now calling in her securities, while other States are admitting fresh issues of bonds, and in some instances to $15,000,000; one who personally followed our armies, and by his presence cheered on and by his presence and voice cheered onward to brave deeds the gallant men that had been sent to the field from our glorious State. And last, and certainly not least, in the statesmanlike and humane spirit which characterized the established a State charity the most glorious, as it was the foremost, in the history of the Northern States, by which the children of those who have fallen in defence of the country are provided for. "*The orphans of the war*," "*the children of the State*," the proud legacy left us by the gallant dead, by those who gave up life itself for the country, are nobly provided for, at the suggestion of one who commanding armies as a statesman, adds the nobler attributes of a warm-hearted man.

Will any one hesitate to say that such a statesman, with such a record, is exactly the man who should now represent us in the Senate, and will the "banner county" of our State fail her when such claims are presented to her? We trust not. Let Allegheny county, through her representatives, add her clarion voice to swell the general acclamation with which Pennsylvania shall say to the Senators of States, "We indorse all he did to save the Union, and we send him to the Senate in order that he may aid in carrying out the same views."

Y.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The South is paying more attention than heretofore to the manufacture of cotton goods. Factories are to be established in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. The old days of planters' rule are over, and new enterprises and greater development of resources will follow.

The Hoosier well, in Overton county, Tenn., in which oil was struck at twenty-nine feet from a flowing well, at a depth of fifty-four feet. It was yielding about thirty barrels per day, at last accounts, of pure oil, without admixture of water.

Judge Henry Cooper, of Murfreesboro, will known throughout the State of Tennessee, decided on Saturday, in a case pending before him, that the present Government of Tennessee is bogus, and the franchise law unconstitutional. The case in question will be carried into the Supreme Court. The decision is a most important one, and its effects will be immediate.

The tragic story that three thousand Cretan insurgents were drowned by the rising tide in a cave on the coast is discredited, because, first, there is no tide at Candia, and second, the place where the affair is said to have occurred is up in the mountains above the reach of any flow save a deluge. It was merely a sensational Cable dispatch.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that larger fortunes are made now from quartz mining than ever made in the palmiest days of the placers. This is owing to increased experience, cheaper labor and improved machinery. Quartz mining is a permanent industry, and affords capitalists a safe and very remunerative field for investment.

Snow has fallen to a great depth in the region of Fort Benton. The Plains were covered to the depth of three feet, and several westward bound trains, with women and children, were enduring untold sufferings. The Indians were taking advantage of their helpless condition, and over twenty women had been carried off, their husbands and children being previously murdered.

PERSONAL.

—Dr. George Fries, a prominent Democratic politician of Cincinnati, died on the 13th inst. He was formerly a member of Congress. When John Quincy Adams was stricken with paralysis in the hall of the House, that terminated his existence, Dr. Fries was his medical attendant, and was among those who heard his last sublime exclamation, that has passed into history: "This is the last of earth!"

—Bishop Colenso, of heretical notoriety, is in luck. The Trustees of the Colonian Bishopric Fund, of Great Britain, refused to pay his salary, on account his sceptical writings. He accordingly brought suit against them, and a decision has been rendered in his favor by the Master of the Rolls. The judgment was based on the fact that a contract existed, the questions of orthodoxy or heterodoxy not coming up.

—Dr. Charles Jewett writes to the Boston *Nation* that Rev. Dr. Bacon recently stated to him that he had been reconsidering the method of temperance reform, and that he saw no more effective means than to return to the good old method of preaching total abstinence and of pledging all, both old and young, to the practice of it.

—The public generally, will be glad to learn that Bishop Stevens's health is improving. Letters from him have been received, dated November 1st. He was then in London, having visited Oxford and the English lake region. He was about proceeding to the south of Italy, where he expects to spend the winter, and he has strong hopes that he will return home early in the spring, fully restored, and able to perform his arduous duties.

—The St. Catharines *Journal* says that when the Rev Mr. Lumsden, recently acquitted of a libel action in Canada, passed through Hamilton on the other day on his way to Buffalo, he dined at the railway restaurant there and satisfied his spiritual yearnings by hastily precipitating a "whisky straight" through his clerical choker.

—Estelle La Verte, *alias* Augusta St. Clair, lecturer the other night at Maumee City, Ohio, on "The Young Lady." She promised, but forgot to distribute the gold watches, melodeons, sewing machines, etc., among the audience. The people thought they were swindled, and chased the lecturess and her troupe. They caught the latter at Norwalk, and compelled him to refund $140, which they devoted to school purposes.

—Hon. George D. Pendleton is now in Boston. He has a son at Harvard College.

Dedication of the Gettysburg Orphan's Home.

Another interesting ceremony took place on the historical ground of Gettysburg on Tuesday, when the Soldiers' Orphan's Home was formally dedicated, opened and dedicated to the noble purpose for which it was intended. Several thousand persons, comprising officers of the Court, the clergy, professors and students of the Pennsylvania College and the Seminary, the various Sabbath School bodies, citizens and others marched in procession to the Home, on Cemetery Hill. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Mears, of Philadelphia, after which appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Reed and Ivey. The remainder of the latter's remarks he made an eloquent allusion to the pledges made by Governor Curtin on the different Pennsylvania regiments as they marched to the field, that the State would care for the dear ones left at home, and provide for the widows and orphans of those who should fall in the struggle. Pennsylvania is truly redeeming those pledges, and is presenting a noble example to her sister Commonwealths. All the contributions of the fair ones, the original ode, written for the occasion by Mrs. Isabella James, of Philadelphia, was sung by select choir. The exercises, which were of an interesting character, were continued in the afternoon, and Maryland on both days was duly represented by many of the Home, nearly and connectedly cited, were on the stage with the distinguished invited guests, and attracted much attention.

The State Lunatic Asylum.—The West Chester *Record* has the following important decision in the case of the State Lunatic Asylum against the Directors of the Poor of Chester county: "This case was heard at an adjourned Court of Chester county. The friends of the patient took her from the Alms House to the Lunatic Hospital of the State at Harrisburg, and application was made to the county to pay expenses there. But the Directors declined payment as she was not sent by their orders. The Court decides that friends and relatives may commit to State Lunatic Asylum, if able and willing to do so, at their own expense. If a pauper, the overseers of the poor may commit. If charged with crime, or disposed to be large, or offering unnecessary duress or hardship, the Court is authorized to commit. Where indigent persons are committed by the *public authorities* the public is made liable for expenses. In this case the patient was committed by her friends and not by the public authority, and they alone are responsible. This appears to be the plain construction of the law upon the subject. To allow relations and friends to commit at discretion, without the order or direction of any public authority, would leave the county at large, the insane and paupers at very loose ends, and the public purse untied and wide open."

From Montana.—The Helena *Gazette* of the 20th says: From May, 1866, to October 1st, 1866, C. C. Huntly has carried on his stage line over 2,500 passengers between Fort Benton and Helena; and during the period named, 9,000 tons of freight passed from Benton to Helena; 4,875 freight wagons passed over the same road; 45 steamboats with passengers and freight, arrived at Fort Benton from St. Louis and other points in the East, and, with the exception of one small fire, the first season that this trade has been carried on to any extent. It is really the commencement of a great trade, which will require a vast capital, and employ the energy and industry of a large number of persons.

Emigration to Brazil.—Some four hundred Irishmen and Germans, the latter for the most part just arrived in New York, are to leave that port on the 24th inst., for Brazil, in the Amesbury mail steamer. It appears that a very large number of men, at any rate more than one thousand, had presented themselves during the course of last week, at a recently established Brazilian Emigration Agency in Broadway, close to the Astor House, and issued a profusion of advertisements and handbills issued by that agency, and holding out a free passage and a home to all in land, to all such as would choose to accept the boon.

Novel Funeral Rights.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The Queen's late huntsman was buried yesterday at Sunninghill. Lord Colville, the noble Master of the Buckhounds, Major General Hood, Major General Seymour, and Colonel H. V. Seymour met the body at the church. The favorite hunter of the deceased was shot previously to the funeral, and the ears of the animal were placed upon his coffin when in the grave, and buried with him. A large number of the neighboring gentry were present at the funeral."

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED IN TWO DAYS.

READ THE FOLLOWING LOCAL TESTIMONY:

PITTSBURGH, November 10, 1866.

Messrs. McClarran & McKennan: Gentlemen—About ten days ago my wife was suffering with a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, which rendered her perfectly helpless, and could be moved in bed without the greatest pain. I procured from you a bottle of Johnson's Rheumatic Compound, and in it for one day, she could set up in bed, in three days she could go out, and at present I rejoice to say is enjoying the most perfect health, which my wife and I are satisfied is entirely owing to the use of Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. Yours truly,

W. M. WARD,
Stage Manager of the Opera House.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound, sold by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. no13

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A CURE AT LAST!

METCALFE'S

Great Rheumatic Remedy,

FOR

Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, Nervous Headaches, and Pains in the Head or Face.

This preparation is entirely new, having been in use only a few months; yet, in no single instance has it been known to fail. The first dose forms a test, and invariably relieves the pain, and, thrice repeated, often effects a cure.

It not only relieves the most excruciating agony; but, when the patient has recently confined to bed for a month a few doses will generally restore him to health in a few days; and in many cases of extreme rheumatism, relief has been obtained in a few hours. In all other cases the sufferer has been restored to health in a short space of time.

The great charm of METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the sensible quantity necessary to cure the most violent attacks of Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, Nervous Headaches, and all similar complaints. In this respect it is very different to the other numerous remedies which are constantly being brought before the public; the great benefit of which lies in the poor sufferer's swallowing three or four quarts of some nauseous liquid, before the slightest relief is promised.

Remember that a few drops of this wonderful medicine acts like magic, and immediately alleviates the most miserable pain. Tell your afflicted friends to try it and be convinced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Sole Agent for Pittsburgh.

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 81 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office of Monongahela Insurance Co., No. 98 Water St., November 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND. THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS on each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months. One dollar per share to be applied to the reduction of Stock Due Bills, and One Dollar and Fifty Cents payable in cash, on and after the 25th inst., free of Government tax.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Teachers' Association.

There will be a meeting of the ALLEGHENY COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, in the FOURTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE, on Penn street,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24,

At 10 o'clock A. M. The Exercises will be as follows: Discussion upon the Question—"What Methods of Instruction will most successfully lead Pupils to Original Investigation.

Lecture—By Rev. SYLVESTER WATKINS.

An Elocutionary Exercise—By Prof. J. R. NEWELL.

The Exercises will be of interest, and a full attendance is desired. no23 8

A CHANCE FOR SOAP AND CANDLE MAKERS OR RIDE DRAGERS.—For Sale, at Franklin, Pa., a large Two story Building, with Boilers, and lease of lot for four years. Lately occupied as a Ride and Tallow Establishment. The building and situation are well adapted for a Soap and Candle Factory, or for the curing of rides and the rendering of tallow. The above will be sold at figures making it a bargain for any one desiring to go into these branches of business. Address

Colonel J. S. LONG,
Franklin, Penna.

CARD.

In consideration of the numerous explosions that are weekly occurring from the use of inferior Oil, the undersigned have concluded to sell their Oil at No. 23 Market street, where the Oil is guaranteed to stand a fire test of 110 degrees and upward, and is inspected for export by competent Inspectors. Those who desire a uniform and reliable article, will do well to give me the SOHO Oil.

Machinists and all others can be furnished Lard, Sperm and Petroleum Lubricating Oils at retail, at

BUFFUM, KEBEW & CO.,
23 MARKET STREET.

COAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situated in Elizabeth Township, on the Youghiogheny River, five miles below West Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well improved. 110 Acres of which is Coal, and the balance is the best of River Bottom; the hill portion abounds in Limestone. Flagstone and strong running springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and lightering boats. Inquire of

ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT PINNEY, on the premises. no22

STAR FireBrick WORKS,

Cor. BUTLER AND LUMBERSTS.,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of FIRE BRICK, and TILE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, TO ORDER. We have on hand a large supply of First-class Brick made from Clear River Clay. Also a large supply of Clay which we can warrant to stand the Test as a Superior Article for Pot purposes. The inconvenience caused by the late Fire at our Works will only be temporary, and not interfere with the regular delivery of Brick to our customers.

JOHN HERMAN, Proprietor.
no23-3m

NATIONAL Bank Commerce

COR. OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capital - - $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

ALFRED PATTERSON,
WM. S. HAVEN, Shalloner,
WILLIAM REED,
WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Hatter,
WM. H. BROWN, Coal Merchant,
J. McCALLEN, Cashier Exchange Bank, Jamison & Co.
JNO. MELLON, of Kirkpatrick & Mellon.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, of Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co.
CHAS. LOCKHART, of Lockhart & Frew.

ALFRED PATTERSON, President.
JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.
JOSEPH C. CURRY, Asst. Cashier.
no2 2tsw 3m

MINER'S

LIST OF

NEW BOOKS.

HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST FRENCH AUTHORS—Short passages, from some of the most celebrated prose writers, translated from the original French, with Biographical Notices, by Emile Bayard. Beautifully printed on fine tinted paper.

NEW EDITION OF MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURE. By Douglas Jerrold. Illustrated by Charles Keene. Printed with extra care on fine paper, and bound in cloth, extra gilt. Also, a cheap edition, including all the illustrations, bound in paper cover. A Gift Book for all the year.

GOLDSMITH'S POETICAL WORKS. Illustrated by GILBERT STEELL, R.S.A.
SAM. B

The Daily Commercial

TRUE GOLD.

Some love the show of outward glow,
Some fancy mirth and vanity to win it:
The house to me may low or be,
If I feel like the people in it.
What's all the gold that glitters cold,
When linked to hard and haggard feeling?
Whatever wealth the noble call
Is tin to heart and manly dealing.
Those left them seek, whose minds are weak,
Mere fashion's smile and toy to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it.

A lowly roof may give us proof
That love is flowers and fairest;
And trees whose bark is hair and dark
May yield us fruit and bloom the rarest.
There's worth in sore heath garments poor
As those worned in nether station;
And minds as just as those we trust,
Whose cash is but of wealth's creation.
Then let them seek, whose minds are weak,
Mere fashion's smile and toy to win it;
The house to me may lowly be,
If I but like the people in it.

THE STEAMBOAT RACE.

A Thrilling Sketch.

[From a novel entitled "Four Years in the Rebel Capital," published in the Cosmopolite.]

Well, we are aboard of the Southern Republic, the last bell has sounded, the last belated trunk has been trundled over the plank, and we are off, the calliope screaming Dixie like ten thousand devils, and the crowds on the bank waving us *bon voyage*.

The main saloon of the boat was a spacious apartment, a hundred feet long by thirty in breadth, gorgeously decorated with modern paint, and brilliantly lighted. The galleries leading to the state-rooms, rising tier upon tier, ran entirely around it, while above them a skylight of tinted glass shed a soft, warm light.

There are offices, card rooms, bar rooms, barber shops, and even faro banks, aboard of all these boats; and as the down trip occupies from forty-eight to seventy hours—according to the stage of the river, and the luck or running aground, a performance to be expected at least once in each trip—we become quite a mutual amusement community by the time it is over.

This trip the boat was very crowded, and at supper the effect of the line of small tables, filled with officers in uniform, ladies tastefully dressed, and a sprinkling of housespun coats—all reflected in the long mirror—was very bright and gay. After meals there is generally a promenade on the upper decks—*sans souci*—where people talk, smoke, inspect each other and flirt. Then they all return to state room, saloon or card room, or read to kill time, for the Alabama is anything but a picturesque stream, with its low, marshy banks, only varied by occasional "slides" and negro quarters.

This night was splendidly clear, the moon bright as day; and Styles and I, after seeing the "colonel" well tucked in, staid on deck to scrape acquaintance with the pilot, and the small seedy Frenchman, who officiated at the calliope. He was an original in his way—"the Professor"—with his head like a bullet, garnished with hair of the most wiry blackness, cut as close as the scissors could hold it, looking like the most uncompromising porcupine. Of course, he was a political refugee.

"*Digtie!* Aire, nationale! *pas bon chere!*" he exclaimed, wearing himself at his instrument, and twirling a huge moustache. "*Vada la Marseilleise! Zat* make national hymn for you!" and he made the whistle roar and shriek in a manner to have sent the red caps into the hundred miles away.

"Grand! splendid!" roared Styles above the steam. "Why, Professor, you're a genius. Come and take some brandy."

The Professor banged down his instrument, led the way instanter down to our state-room, and once there, did take something, and then something else, and finally some more, till he got very thick-tongued and enthusiastic.

"Grand aire of ze Liberte!" he cried at last, mounting again to his perch by the smokestack. "Song composed by me for one grand man—ze Van Dorn. I make this and dedicate to him;" and he banged away at the keys till he tortured the steam into the "*Liberty duette*" from *Puritani*.

"How you find zat, eh? Zat makes ze hymn for souse. Me, I am republican! Voila! Zere is no mistake of ze revolutionaire—my hairs are cut *en meneontent!*" Were zere colere more red as red, I would be zat!" and the Professor was so struck with the brilliance of his idea, that he played the air again and again, till it rang like a phantom chorus over the still plantations. At last he was overcome by emotion and brandy, slid from the stool and sank at the foot of the smoke-stack, muttering: "Zat is ze hymn—hic—delicate to ze General, and ze—hic—country!"—and then he slept the sleep of the just conscience.

"Thar's the Senator, and she's gainin' on we," said the pilot, as we walked forward, pointing to a thin column of smoke rising out of the trees just abreast of us.

"How far astern?"

"A matter of about two miles around that point."

"Splendid night for a race," muttered Styles.

"Will she overtake us, Captain?"

"Wall," mabee!" replied the old river dog, while the most professional grin shot over his hard, wooden features—"Specially if I ease up this'ar old gal!"

"Ha, Jones? Now we'll have it. We won't turn in at all," chuckled Styles, hanging me on the back.

Almost imperceptibly our speed slackened, and the thin, dark column crept nearer and nearer round the cape, on the point in our wake, till at last the steamer bursts into sight, not a pistol shot astern.

There is a sharp click of the pilot's bell, a rasping throb, as if our boat took a deep, long breath, and just as the "Senator" makes our wheel, we dashed on again, with every stroke of the piston threatening to rack our frail timbers into shreds.

The river here is pretty wide and the channel deep and clear. The "Senator" puts ahead in gallant style, now gaining our quarter, now a boat's length astern—both engines roaring and snorting like angry hippopotami, and both vessels rocking and straining as if they meant to paw their way through the channel water. Talk of horse racing and *rouge et noir!* But, except the wild delirium of a cavalry charge—as described by those who have been in one—there is no excitement that can approach boat racing on the Southern rivers. One by one the people pop up ladders and through the hurricane deck and the rails. First, the unemployed deck hands; then a stray gentleman or two, and finally ladies and children, till the rail is full and every eye is anxiously strained to the opposite boat.

She holds her own wonderfully well, considering the reputation of ours; and at each burst, when she seemed to gain on us, the whole crowd hold their breath, and as she drops off again, there is a deep-drawn, gasping sigh of relief, like winds in the pines. Even "this Colonel" has roused himself from dreams of turtle at the St. Charles, and red fish at Pensacola, and has come on deck in a shooting jacket and glengarry cap, that makes him look like jaunty *Fosco*. He leans over that stern rail, puffing his Habana in long easy whiffs as we gain a length, or sending out short, angry puffs at the "Senator" as she creeps up on us.

Foot by foot we gain steadily until the gap is widened to three or four boat lengths, though the "Senator" belches fire till the shores behind her, on each side, glow from their reflection, and her decks, now black with anxious lookers-on, send up cheer after cheer as she shoots defiantly after us.

Suddenly the bank seems to loom up right under our larboard bow!

We have cut it too close!

Two sharp, vicious clinks of the bell. Our helm goes hard down, and the engines stop with a sullen jar, and I catch a hissing curse break through the set teeth of the pilot.

A yell of wild triumph rises from the "Senator's" deck! On she comes in gallant style, shutting the gap and passing us like a race-horse, before we can swing into the channel and recover headway. It is a splendid sight as the noble boat passes us, her black hulk standing out in the clear moonlight, against the dim, gray banks deep in the water's edge—scarce above the line of the foam she cuts—her lower deck lies black and undefined in the shadow of the great mass above it.

Suddenly it lights up with a lurid flash as the furnace doors are thrown wide open, and in the hot glare the negro stokers—their stalwart forms jetty black, naked to the waist and streaming with the exertion, that makes the muscle strain out like cords—show like the distorted imps of some pictured inferno. They, too, have imbibed the excitement, and with every gesture of anxious haste, and eyeballs starting from their dusky heads, some plunge the long rakes into the red mouths of the furnace, twisting and turning the crackling mass with terrific strength, while others hurl in the huge logs of resinous pine, already heated by the contact, till they would burn like pitch. Then the great doors bang too, the yo! yo! of the negroes dies away, and the whole hull is blacker from the contrast, while the Senator, puffing denser clouds than ever, swings round the point a hundred yards ahead!

There is a dead silence on our boat, so keep that the rough whisper of the pilot to he knot around him is heard the whole length of the deck, "Damnation! but I'll overstep her yit, or bust!"

"Good, old fellow!" responded Styles—"let her out, and I'll stand the wine!"

Then the "old Colonel" walks to the wheel, with his face purple, his glengary pushed far back on his head, and his cigar glaring like the "red eye of battle." as he puffs angry wheezes of smoke through his nostrils. "Damned hard, sir—hard! hard! Egad! I'd burn the last stick in the locker to overtake her," and he whirled the glowing stump after the Senator," as the Spartan youth hurled he shields into the thick of battle, before rushing to reclaim them. On we speed, until the trees on the bank seem to fly back past us, and round the point to see he "Senator" just turning another curve!

On still, faster than ever, with every glass on board jingling in its frame, and every joint and timber trembling, as with a congestive chill!

Still the black demons below ply their fires with the fattest logs—and even a few barrels of pitch are slily slipped in—the smoke behind us stretched straight and flat from the smoke-stack.

Now we enter a straight, narrow reach, with the "Senator" just before us. Faster and faster we go, till the boat fairly rocks and swings from side to side, half lifted with every throb of the engine. Closer and closer we creep—harder and harder thump the cylinders—until at last we close, our bow just lapping her stern!

So we run a few yards. Little by little; so little that we feel it by counting her windows; we reach her wheel—pass by it—lock her bow and run neck to neck for a hundred feet!

The stillness of death is upon both boats; not a sound but the creak and shudder as they struggle on. Suddenly the hard voice of our pilot crashes through it like a broadaxe:

"Good bye, Sor!tor! I'll send yer a flag!" and he gives the bell a merry click.

Our huge boat gives one shuddering throb that racks her from end to end; one plunge, and then she settles into a steady rush, and forges rapidly and evenly ahead. Wider and wider grows the gap; and we wind out of sight with the beaten boat five hundred yards behind us.

The cigar I took from my mouth to make way for the deep, long sigh, is chewed to a perfect pulp. A wild, pent up yell of half savage triumph goes up from the crowded deck, such as is heard nowhere else but where the captured work rewards the bloody and oft-repeated charge. Cheer after cheer follows; mad, as we approach the thin column of smoke that curls over the trees between us, Styles betrides the prostrate form of the still sleeping Professor, and makes the calliope yell and shriek that classic air, "Old Kentucky Home" from out of the Wilderness!" at the invisible rival.

I doubt if heartier toast was ever drunk than the "Colonel" gave the group around the wheel house, when Styles "stood" the wine plighted the pilot. The "Colonel" was beaming, the glengary set jauntily on one side, and his voice actually gurgled as he said:

"Egad! I'd miss my dinner for a week for this, gentlemen, a toast! Here's to the old boat! God bless her soul!"

Anecdote of General Sheridan.

The following well authenticated story of General Sheridan has just gained circulation. The scene of the narrative is laid near Appomatox Court House, during the last campaign in Virginia, just before the surrender of Lee—

"The general dismounted at the fence of a stiff old gentleman who was sitting on his high piazza and scowling severely as we rode up. He was the typical Southerner of fifty years, long, grey hair fell over the collar of his coat behind his ears; he wasarrayed in the swallow-tail of a bygone mode, a buff linen vest, cut low, and unbuttoned, disclosing a frill of the same color, that was neatly encased in morocco slippers; a bristling shirt frill adorned his person; and from the appearance of his wall like collar he should distant glances at us as we clattered up the walk to his house. Prince Edward Court House was a stranger to war, and our indignant friend was looking now for the first time on the like of us, and certainly he did not seem to like our looks. He bowed in a dignified way to the general, who bobbed at him carelessly, and sat down on a step, drew out his inevitable map, lighted a fresh cigar, and asked our host if any of Lee's troops had been seen in the neighborhood that day. 'Sir,' he answered, 'I can truly say that none have been seen by me. I will say so; but if I had seen them I should feel it my duty to refuse to give information to the disciples of General Lee.' This little bit of unexceptionable diction, and the manner of addressing us from our horses at the gate, made it was very patriotic, general was not in a humor to dismount just then, so he only gave a s[illegible] returned to the[illegible]

"How far is it to [illegible]

"Sir, I don't know

"The devil you do[illegible] long have you lived here?

"All my life."

"Very well, sir, it's time you did know, Captain! put this gentleman in charge of a guard, and when we move, walk him down to Buffalo River, and show it to him."

"And so he was marched off, leaving us a savage glance at parting; and that evening trumped five miles away from home to look at a river which was as familiar to him as his own family. Doubtless to this day he regales the neighbors with the story of his insult that was put upon him, and still brings up his children in the faith for whose dogmas he suffered."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA SS.

In the name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

L.S. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It hath been the good and worthy custom of the Commonwealth to set apart, annually, a day for the special acknowledgment of the goodness of the ALMIGHTY, and for expressing, by the Whole people, at one time, and with a common voice, the THANKS and PRAISE which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men; therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do, by this my Proclamation, recommend that the good people of the Commonwealth assemble

Thursday, the 29th day of November next,

as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do then assemble in their respective Churches and places of worship, and render their humble thank-offering to ALMIGHTY GOD for all His blessings during the past year,

For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth;

For the thus far continued activity of Industry;

For the general preservation of Health;

And especially for that in His DIVINE MERCY, He hath stayed the threatened Pestilence.

And, moreover, that they do beseech Him to continue unto us all His Blessings, and to confirm the hearts of the people of these United States, that by the lawful forms of Justice, Deeds of good JUSTICE, WISDOM and MERCY may be done.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-first.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth. td

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is daily effecting wonderful cures: It acts like magic, both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are advised to try it. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH T[illegible]
JAMES H. HENDERSON.
Lessee and Manager.....
Farewell Benefit of the Great Artiste,
VESTVALI! VESTVALI! VESTVALI!
Who will appear in her unrivalled and dashing comedy,
THE PAGE,
Or, [illegible] QUEROR.
[illegible] VESTVALI will give several Operas.
YANKEE JACK.
Saturday Evening, Pittsburgh's favorite comedian BARRY HOWARD.
Grand Matinee SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Admission 25 cents.

MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

The Lecture Committee would respectfully announce that

Theodore Tilton, Esq.

WILL DELIVER THE

THIRD LECTURE OF THE COURSE,

ON

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 27,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Subject—"THE CORNER STONE OF RECONSTRUCTION"

Single Ticket, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY MORNING, November 27th, at 10 o'clock. No one person can secure more than 12 Seats.

Only holders of Parquette Checks will pass in at the upper doors.

JAS. R. SCOTT, B. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. BERBERT, OLIVER LEMMON,
JAS. R. MORGAN, JR., THOS. S. MILLER,
O. P. SCAIFE, Committee.

no23

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF BILL.
Unbounded success of the Beautiful Sensation Vocalist,
MISS EMMA FOWLER.
Who, in conjunction with our Inimitable Company of Stars, will appear THIS EVENING, in a splendid Programme, including the great sensational drama entitled THE RED MASK.

MASONIC HALL.

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing Monday Evening, Nov. 26, and Four Succeeding Nights, Nov. 27, 28, 29 and 30.

ROLLANDE BROTHERS,

LATE OF

HANLON TROUPE.

Versatile Company, Grand Allioravalante, Sinertes De Salon, Pyramanbulism, Les Argolios, Tour De Force, Dancing and Pantomimes.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

NOTICE—Day and Matinee on Thursday, November 27th, at 2 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

no19-s

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES TRACKERY,
No. 4, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I have the primest position in the city, and have no relative the of the same.

1025-tf

FRESH

BUTTER, EGGS,

And all kinds of Country Produce, received daily at

COOK BROS. & CO.,

345 Liberty street.

oct

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. H. BESS.....Director.

The new and powerful drama of the Pavalons, by Augustin Daly, author of "Leah, the Forsaken," &c., entitled

Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy,

which has received the stamp of IMMEDIATE SUCCESS at the New York Theaters, will be produced on FRIDAY EVENING, November 23, 1866, with new and beautiful scenery, Dresses, Effects, &c., and the astonishing powerful Cast of characters:

Griffith Gaunt, the Cumberland Squire.....W. H. Leak.
George Neville, his Rival.....J. C. Hall.
Squire Penn, an Impoverished Coun[illegible]
Sir Geffrian[illegible].....Mr. Humphries.
Father Francis, the Old Priest of Hera[illegible]
shaw.....J. M. Cook.
Brother Richard, the new Priest of[illegible]
Bolton Hamlet.....W. W. Moreland
Chief Justice of the Kolton Assizes.....Mr. Cook.
The Attorney General on Circuit.....J. D. Germon.
Lawyer Rowbank.....W. M. Ward.
Ned Gaiton, Neville's Chum.....J. F. Crosson.
Tom Leicester, the Gipsy Gamekeeper of Hersh[illegible].....J. F. Hagan.
Paul Carrick, the Rustic Cow Doctor.....T. E. Jackson.
Old Vint, keeper of the Porkhouse Inn.....J. C. Miller.
Doctor Quaintance.....J. M. Buell.
Manager of the Royal Timbuctoo Zoological Caravan.....J. M. Charles.
Manager of the Royal Princesses' Drury Lane Penny Show.....Mr. Hurst.
Professor of the Royal Game of Thimblerig, (with Song of Lord Lovell).....Miller Beall.
John Noakes (The Traditional).....H. Anslev.
Thomas Styles.....J. Gilbert.
Chief of the Court.....J. W. Green.
Enjoy, a Witness for the Crown.....Bostwick.
Fox Hunters, Guests, Travelers, Pole Climbers, Pig Catchers, Cook, Country Urchins, Jury Men, Jaxtell Men, Poodlace, &c.
Kate Peyton, the Lady of Bolton.....Miss Annie Walte
Bertland.....Miss Annie Walte
Mercy Vint, the Beauty of Lan[illegible]
cashire.....Emma Skerritt
Cousin Ryder, the Jealous Lady's Maid.....Mrs. Nicolls
Lame Vint, Mercy's Mother.....Miss Bosworth
Jane Frost, the Cook at Bolton.....Miss Wright
Maid.....Mrs. Moreland
Maid.....Miss Germon

ACT 1. Scene 1.—Lasses at the Fair, Spectators. SYNOPSIS OF IN IDENTS

ACT 1. Scene 2.—Evening. Manor and grounds; the fox hunters return; the wooing; the Quaint Challenge; Scene 2—Horrogate, the scene of the duel-ists, Scene 3.—Bolton Moor; the duel. Scene 4.—Bivious lady's maid. Scene 5.—Hersh[illegible]; Caisar; the reading of the will; the betrothal.

ACT 2.—The Conservatory at Hersh[illegible]; jealousy and conspiracy. Scene 2.—The supper; an unbroken and the plot. Scene 3.—Night; the dame's haunt; the consequences; jealousy and murder.

A LAPSE OF THREE MONTHS.

ACT 3. Scene 1.—The Packhorse Inn; the rustic wooer and his rival; The Gipsy gamekeeper lends him a hand to a rare suitor; Mercy's song that won the lad's heart. Scene 2.—When woman Mercy's out the cow doesn't defeat. Scene 3.—A Lancashire fair in olden time—rustic sports; the pig chase; sack race; the pole climbers; the rural dance; a parallelled attraction of the Royal Managers, &c.; the mediator; the jolly song and his sacred mission; the wedding party, Tom Leicester and his cousin; the message from the deserted wife.

ACT 4. Scene 1.—"WHO IS KATE?"

ACT 4. Scene 1.—Hersh[illegible]; the pedlar and the lady's maid. Scene 2.—The conservatory; the wife's confession; the wife's vengeance; slowly fall the darkness for help. Scene 3.—Bolton; the Missing Witness; "I'll give a thousand pounds to lay my hands upon Jane Frost." Scene 4.—Bolton Court House; THE TRIAL FOR MURDER.

no23

SEASON OF 1866-7.

THE CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA ARE COMING.

MASONIC HALL,

THURSDAY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

November 22d, 23d and 24th,

COTTON & MURPHY'S

California Minstrels and Brass Band

Eighteen Artists of Talent and Celebrity, headed by the world famous BEN COTTON, the great shake-perian Comedian, universally acknowledged to be without a Peer in the Minstrel Profession.

Admission 35 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Tickets can be secured in advance, at Pitock's News Depot.

no9-tf H. E. PARMSLEE, Advertising Agent.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

TWO THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES, On Beaver street, near the Methodist church, but a few steps north of Ohio street. There is Eight Rooms in each House, with Hall, Parlor and good Cellar. They are good, substantial houses, in a pleasant neighborhood, and near Market House and Railroad Track. Will be sold at a bargain by

RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents,
no22-8 No. 91 Beaver street, Allegheny.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—

A NEAT BRICK HOUSE,

Slightly situated in Allegheny city, containing Two Stories, a Hall, Two Rooms and Pantry on first floor. The rooms are nicely painted and papered, and very conveniently arranged, with a the house and Gas in every room. Price $4,000—$2,500 cash, and the balance in one or two years, with interest secured by bond and mortgage on the property. Inquire at No 81 WEST ST., Allegheny city. no22-y

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

One mile north of Burgettstown, on P. C. & C. RR., on the road from Florence to Burgettstown. The Farm contains 100 acres, 20 of which is splendid white oak timber, and remainder in high state of cultivation, small fields all having access to water. Splendid coal underlies 90 acres of this farm. Improvements, substantial house, bank barn, good frame stable, milk house and unfailing spring. Fruit in abundance. 200 apple trees, 100 peach, 100 pear and plum in full bearing condition. Above property will be sold privately. Apply either on the premises or by

D. VAN EVAN.
Florence, Washington county, Pa.

no16-68

FOR SALE—

Thirteen Acres of excellent land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of Squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, especially suitable for

Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots

For terms, &c., apply to JOHN TORRENCE, No. 102 Fourth street.

no13-tf

FOR SALE—

A DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

Situate No. 74 Marion street, Lot 24x104 feet, corner of an alley. House contains 6 Rooms and Finished Garret, good Cistern, Hydrant, Bake Oven. Yard around the house embellished with Shade Trees, &c. Title clear. Possession on the premises at No. 96 SMITHFIELD STREET.

no13-s8

HILLSIDE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale about one hundred Acres of land, adjoining Hilsdale Station on Pennsylvania Railroad.

The property is beautifully situated and well adapted for manufacturing sites or country residences. A large creek stream runs through the property, and a great number of fine never failing springs. It will be sold entire or in such parcels as will suit purchasers, at

Apply to GEO. H. ANDERSON,
no12-T 70 No. 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—

FOUR TWO STORY HOUSES,

Containing modern improvements in Gas and Water arrangements, situated on Ross street, corner of First street. Inquire of

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

no6-tm

FOR SALE—

1,500 bush. Oats;
2 cars No. 1 Spring Wheat;
100 bbls. Apples;
100 lbs. Hamburg Cheese;
50 bush. Timothy Seed;
200 bush. Shelled Corn;
50 bbls. Sweet Potatoes;
1 bbl. New sorghum.

STURGEON BROS.,
no19 203 Liberty street.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Millinery Goods. 77 & 79 Market st.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

WOOLEN SHIRTS,
WOOLEN DRAWERS,
SHETLAND RIBBED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
WOOLEN JACKETS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
COMFORTS, SCARFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
YARNS, WORSTEDS,

The largest assortment and various qualities.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX AND BON TON SKIRTS, at factory prices.

Call and examine our stock and prices.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

no14 77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

NEW FALL GOODS

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Rich and elegant Lace Goods,
Real Lace setts and Rinds,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
Imitation Laces—a splendid line,
Nainsook, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin,
Linen, Linen and Cambric, Irish Linen,
Gloves—all new and attractive styles.
Hosiery—a complete assortment.
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers.
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season.
Berlin and American Zephyr.
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors.
Bradley's Skirts of every size.
Fancy Articles and Notions.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All our goods being purchased direct on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
no19 19 Fifth Street.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.

83 WOOD STREET.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW STOCK

RAILWAY RUGS,
SCARFS,
FOOT MUFFS,
FUR GLOVES and
COLLARS,

no15 end

JOHN PORTER,
Retail Dry Goods, 91 Market St.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NOW OPENING.

DRESS GOODS,
PLAID POPLINS,
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

no15 end No. 91 MARKET STREET.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
Ready-Made Clothing, 47 Fifth Street

EXCITEMENT

IN

FIFTH STREET.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,

47 FIFTH STREET.

The Low Price System a Perfect Success

The Current of Trade will turn where the best Inducements are Offered!

Our immense Stock is now complete, and comprises an almost endless variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

Adapted to the wants of all classes of our citizens' having given our personal attention to its manufacture, we are enabled to exhibit to purchasers better qualities, both in material, style and manufacture than are usually found in the Clothing Stores of this city.

no19-end

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE

Building Lots for Country Residences.

A number of lots, from 2 to 5 acres each, admirably situated for COUNTRY RESIDENCES, situated on the PERRYSVILLE PLANK ROAD, one mile from Allegheny city, and one mile from the Perrysville Car Track. Hiland, Fusey, Boyle and others, will be offered on the premises at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 4th, at 10 o'cl'k, A. M.

These lots are unsurpassed for building purposes, being easy of access by an Iron Railroad, of desirable grade, well watered by running streams and numerous fine springs, and having Southern and Eastern exposures.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, balance in 2 3, 4 and 5 years, with interest secured by bond and mortgage. For further particulars and plots of the property apply to JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 102 Fourth street.

N. B.—Dinner will be furnished free of expense on the premises. no21-2

FOR SALE—

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. That large and elegant THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 121 Penn street, containing eleven rooms; two bath rooms and two water closets; also, the finest stable in the city, on an alley. The house is furnished with a heater, and all modern conveniences. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no19 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

Those three very desirable Building Lots on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny, having a fine Corner Lot 34 feet front on West Common, and 240 feet on Beech street. Inside Lots 13 feet 4 inch. front on West Common and 240 feet deep to Beech street.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
oct30 Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

That very desirable Building Lot on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny, having a front of 75 feet on West Common, and 200 feet on Ridge street.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct30 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS

For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad. 1 Lot 2½ acres with Brick House containing four rooms. 4 Lots 2 Acres each of all within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes walk of Ross Railroad. For further and plots apply to JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct2 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD

Tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house, and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the Borough of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a 3½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver River.

Stock and Real Estate Broker,
oct JOHN D. BAILEY.

DON'T

BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

no9

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

CARR,
M'CANDLESS
& CO.

94 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the

Dry Goods Line,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of

Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings
bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.

FLANNELS,

PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.

White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&C., &C., &C.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.

NOTIONS,

A Full and Complete Assortment.

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

PIANOS.

CHAS. H. RAHE. HERMANT KNABE. WM. L. BUETTNER.

Barr, Knabe & Buettner

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,
AND
MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, NEW YORK, and SCHOMACKER & Co., Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

no17

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ARSCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

WAGONS, &C.,

At the old established stands of Frederick Arschleman and Thomas Harper, on Second Street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

THOMAS HARPER,
ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM ARSCHLEMANN.

oct9-ym

PITTSBURGH

GAS SAVING CO.,

Office, No. 2 MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CORNER OF THIRD AND SMITHFIELD STS

OFFICERS:

JAMES I. BENNETT, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Vice President.
ROBERT CHRISTY, Sec'y and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES I. BENNETT, W. W. PATRICK,
ROBERT FINNEY, J. McD. CROSBAN,
JOHN W. CHALFANT, N. J. BIGLEY.

Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, no13-2m

MERCY HOSPITAL,

In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,

For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed or color. Clergymen of all denominations permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients too poor to pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. All regular physicians sending pay patients to private rooms may have full charge of the same.

Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters, makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.

Medical staff and months of daily attendance:

D. McMULLIN, M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December.

THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st., April, May and June.

ELIAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and september.

R. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 107 Ross street, January, February and March.

DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance.

no25

THE

GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

no9

HOMINY.

10 bbls PEARL FLINT HOMINY,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,

141 and 143 First street.

STEAM GAUGES, &c.

All Manufacturers' gauges and Low Water Detectors guaranteed perfect. Steam and Blue Gauges for Engineers and others approved Gauges.

Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating steam at any desired amount of steam.

Steam Gauges tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHAS. ELLIS & SONS,
my21-y-m WAY Agents for the above, 138 Third st.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Late of the Arcade) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above ex. Charles Hotel, No. 90 WOOD street, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

OFFER AT

Wholesale and Retail,

CARPETS.

A new stock of choice patterns, which cannot be excelled in extent and variety.

WINDOW SHADES,

In Green, Tan Color, Buff, Lavender, Drab, and Fancy Colors, with plain, neat and rich Gilt and Velvet Borders, over Two Hundred different patterns.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

All the best patterns in market in sheets 3, 6, 7½, 12, 18 and 24 feet wide.

SCOTCH WINDOW HOLLANDS,

Buff, Green, Blue and White, in all widths.

English Woolen Druggets,

In Bright Colors, 1¼, 2¼, 3, 3½, 3¾ and 4½ Yards Wide.

WOOLEN AND LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS

ENGLISH WILTON AND VELVET RUGS,

SWISS LACE AND APPLICATION CURTAINS,

In patterns that are not be found elsewhere.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOODS FOR HEAVY CURTAINS.

New Patterns Cornices,

Carpet and Curtain Upholstery.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Will send buyers and experienced salesmen to any part of the country to lay Carpets and put Curtains, shades, &c. We are not an extensive retail store, but keep a chaser in large or small quantities, being confident that we can offer substantial inducements for cash or both as regards goods, prices and facilities for using the most extensive business in the West.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH ST.,

Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Post office, Second Floor. no8-end

CARPETS.

McCALLUM BROS.,

87 FOURTH STREET,

OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES.

A number of designs exclusively our own.

The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of

DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
RUGS, &c., &c.

Mc

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, November 22, 1866.

The sharp decline in the entire stock list, is the prominent feature of the quotations of the New York Stock Boards at noon to day. So sudden a turn was unexpected immediately on the heels of the fall of last week. The causes that were alleged to have produced the flat were flattering and inadequate when calmly considered to have disturbed prices injuriously, but the decline to-day can be accounted for on more substantial grounds. Late dispatches inform us that the Secretary of the Treasury is making heavy drafts upon the National Banks for the purpose of reducing the accruing debts of the Government. As much as nineteen millions were drawn from the Banks to-day.

—This no doubt is the reason of the advance in interest to seven per cent, as noticed in our columns this morning. The following quotations received at S. S. Byram's Stock Rooms, show a marked decline in gold, Governments, Railway and Mining stocks:

Gold	138½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	112½
" 5-20's 1865	107½
" 5-20's '65	106¾
" new issues, 1865	107¼
" 1st series 7-30's	103½
" 2d and 3d series 7 3-10's	103¼
Michigan Southern	75¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82¾
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	94¾
Erie	74¾
W. U. Telegraph	48
Chicago and Rock Island	102¾
Chicago and Northwestern	46¾
Greg ry	39¾
Quaris Hill	45
Caraden	27½
Homestake	96
Nye	12½

—The New York *Independent*, in noticing the decline in stocks which occurred last week, and the causes which were said to have produced it, says: There are not, in reality, any probabilities of a change in the financial condition of the country, and we have no doubt that Congress will not promptly in giving the country to understand that nothing is to be feared from its action. It has, in fact, declared already, with sufficient plainness, what it means to do in limiting the power of the Government to four millions of dollars a month in destroying legal-tender. As for specie payments, they are still less remote to be thought of. There are in circulation $200,000,000 legal tender, and $300,000,000 of national bank notes, and the Treasury will have at its disposal on the 1st of March, over about $100,000,000 in gold, provided that none of its accumulations should be sold in the meantime. That is an outside estimate. The Secretary will be one sixth of the paper currency in gold, with which to commence specie payments, which is half the amount deemed necessary by the Bank of England to resume specie payments. But when it is seen what the disastrous results must be to the country of so sudden a return to specie payment, we have no fears that Congress will not pass any law calculated to encourage the small class of financial speculators, who have their own purposes to serve in advancing to a specie payment. We think it is much more likely that Congress will, before the end of last session authorizing the reduction of legal tenders than that it will do anything toward a more rapid reduction. To impose that on currency will be equivalent to a total destruction of all paper money, for the national banks would then have nothing with which to redeem their notes but gold. But let Congress do what it may, in relation to the currency, we know that the majority will do nothing to destroy or embarrass the great manufacturing interests of the country, and it will be time enough for alarm when we discern a disposition on the part of the controlling power to "go back" on their declared principles. Those who are unduly sore in regard to the present Congress, that it is in favor of protection and a paper currency; and on this account withhold from it all faith to base their operations. For the next twelve months there will be no change for the worse in the case of addition of legal tender paper, and any decline in prices will be merely incidental to an overstocked market.

—There is scarcely a week that we do not receive one or more inquiries in relation to the prices of American stocks in London. It is not generally understood, notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject, that United States currency will only sell by weight in London, and has no actual representative in British coin. How much an American dollar is worth in London may be told by taking an angle to a mathematical instrument for its weight in gold. Divided by ten, the quotient is the price. But eagles vary in weight, sometimes more than others, and the price varies a trifle with the demand for bullion, and the quantity and quality of the coinage. The value of new bullion is, as a rule, fixed in the mint, more than that of worn pieces; and when a large amount is melted together the refiner extracts a little silver after separating the gold from the alloy, and this increases the full weight. How many eagles must be shipped at any American seaport to pay their own expenses against sight at London, where the coin can only be tendered by weight of pure gold, depends, in addition to the fractions of the coin themselves, on the cost of freight, the rate of insurance, and the amount of commission charged by the London agent for attending to the business. When the inquiry is extended, and the exact equivalent of a quotation for sterling exchange is sought for, it must be taken into the account, in addition to all the above contingencies, the rate of interest at London, as current, sterling exchange is payable in sixty-day bills, and the discount for ready money is part of the value of the bill. All this seems very mysterious to those who are unaccustomed to the calculation, and repeated explanations fail to prevent the constant repetition of the same questions.

The question is nominally made in Federal currency, but taken as the dollar at its conventional value of $4 44 9 10 to the pound sterling, or 9s. 0½d. to the dollar. When 5-20's are quoted at 70, the price is not 70 cents on the actual dollar, counting on the assumption that the dollar (or 4s. 6d. sterling) and the real value is therefore nearly ten per cent more. Thus, a quotation of 70 is equal to 77 in London on about 70s of Federal currency. No formula can give the exact figures, because the value of bullion is constantly fluctuating; but if our correspondent will multiply the London quotation by 109, and divide the product by 100, the result will be sufficiently near the truth for all practical purposes of comparison.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—Competent notes are quoted as follows: June compounds, 1864, 113¾ to 113⅝; July compounds, 1864, 113⅝ to 113½; August compounds, 1864, 114⅛ to 114⅛; October compounds, 1864, 114⅝ to 114⅝; December compounds, 1864, 114⅞ to 115⅛; May compounds, 1865, 111¾ to 112; August compounds, 1865, 110¾ to 110⅝; September compounds, 1865, 110 to 110⅛; October compounds, 1865, 109⅞ to 110.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
Friday, November 23, 1866.

BUSINESS—The weather yesterday was decidedly unfavorable for outdoor transactions as we had rain and hail, with a slight fall of snow at night. The market has been was restricted to transactions merely to meet the wants of the jobbing trade. Produce receipts for all, The stock on hand, however, is sufficient for some days to come. Shipments are still declining slowly, with over six feet in the channel. We noticed a number of boats receiving, among them the Keuter, for New Orleans. She will be dispatch. The new steamer Glendale is announced for St. Louis on Saturday. The Quickstep will be on hand this morning. She will return to Cincinnati at noon on Saturday. The Cumberland is announced for Saturday. The Camella will leave for Nashville this afternoon. The R. Moore is the Portsmouth packet. She departs at 4 P. M. The arrivals include the Leonora No. 2 and the New State, from Cincinnati with good trips. Trade on the slackwater is well maintained; both lines are doing a good business; the travel on the river is better than anticipated during the past six months. The Allegheny River Navigation Company send out one of their packets daily at three P. M. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

POTATOES—The market contains an ample supply with liberal receipts. Prices have a downward tendency. Sales 75 barrels Peach Blows at $2 @2 25. Janney Sweets were in better demand; holders are demanding $3 per barrel.

APPLES—The supply continues large; the receipts since our last were 67 barrels. Sales 160 bbls, in lots at $2, $2 10@3 per barrel—cheap at these figures.

BUTTER—The market remains inactive, with the supply in excess of the demand. Sales, however were made at a variety of prices, ranging from 25c to 30@32 cents. The demand for export has fallen off.

EGGS—Scarce, and prices have further advanced; we note sales of lots comprising 20 barrels at 35@36c per dozen.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market has undergone no change; the receipts keep pace with the wants of the home trade. Sales 5 tons bulk at $4@4 25 ₱ cwt.

BACON—dull, with a moderate local demand at the following figures: Shoulders 16@16½c; Ribbed Sides 17 @17½c; sugar cured Hams 24@24½c.

MESS OAK—Small lots were reported at $28 50 ₱bbl.

LARD—Dull; we note sales 12 bbls at 14 to 15c.

FEED—Was firm, with a fair local demand; in fact all parcels offering have no difficulty in finding purchasers. Sales 4 tons Bran 90c; 5 do Middlings $1 80.

ASHES—Remain without alteration. the supply being equal to the demand.

CRAN BERRIES—The market remains steady. Sales of cultivated at $18@20; common, $14@15 per barrel.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. The receipts have largely fallen off. Wheat—Receipts 8 cars, 120 barrels and 3 sacks. Holders were refusing to part with No 1 Spring for less than $2 60. Rye firm, with a light supply in the market. Receipts—2 cars and 20 sacks. Prices nominal Barley—Receipts 151 sacks. The market was quiet Brewers have an ample supply. Oats—receipts only 2 sacks. We note sales from first hands at 80@85c; from store the rates were 87@88c. Corn—Receipts 234 sacks and 1 car load. A sale of 600 bushels of old was reported at $1 02; new was dull at 76c.

FLOUR—The market remains without change. The demand was fair and sales were made to a moderate extent at rates that were current for the past two days. The local holders have decided to make no further concessions at present. The receipts by river and rail were 400 barrels. The current rate for Spring Wheat were $12 25@12 50. Winter Wheat, $13 25@13 50 @13 75 per barrel. Sales 200 barrels Spring Wheat, $12 00@12 50; 140 barrels of Jenkins's Lilly at $14 00. We note small sales of Jenkins's "Belle St. Louis," at $15 00.

IRON MARKETS.
PHILADELPHIA.

Pig metal, according to the *North American*, of Wednesday, is in fair demand at full rates, with sales of No. 1 anthracite at $50@51, and No. 2 at $46@ per ton. Scotch pig iron is very active at $51@52. Blooms are dull and nominal. We quote charcoal at $80@85. Manufactured iron is not brisk, inquiried after, but holders are firm in their views.

NEW YORK.

We notice, says the *Commercial List*, of Wednesday, a quiet market for Pig, the supplies and demand for the moment being alike limited, prices are however supported, notwithstanding the declining tendency of the gold market. We quote No 1 Gartsherrick at 53c ex ship; 50 do No 1 American, $51, at 8 Port; 50 do forge $50 25 cash; 100 do old rails, and 50 do No 1 wrought scrap on terms not made public; Blair, of 1 from store to 1st of January, and we reduce our quotations accordingly—we now quote refined bar at $127 to common $107 50; scroll $117 50; a 97 50. Swan and last refined $112@112 50; Band $117 50. Horse Shoe $142 50@152 50. Rods $83 50 inch $122 50@ 127 50 and Hoop $107 50@117 50—Nail rods are steady at 10@11 cents.

Cincinnati Provision Market.
November 21—Mess Pork sold at $21 50. Neither the demand nor the offerings of this amount to much.

Lard is quoted at 12½c, with nothing doing.

Bacon clear sides sold at 13½c; Clear Shoulders are nominal at 12c; Clear Sides 13c; Sugar cured Hams held at 24c; Shoulders 16c; Sides 17c; Sugar cured Hams 24@25c.

Beef—Dull; no sales reported at $28 50@30.

Hams—Remain without alteration. the supply being equal to the demand.

Cranberries—The market remains steady. Sales of cultivated at $18@20; common, $14@15 per barrel.

Grain—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. The receipts have largely fallen off. Wheat—Receipts 8 cars, 120 barrels and 3 sacks. Holders were refusing to part with No 1 Spring for less than $2 60. Rye firm, with a light supply in the market. Receipts—2 cars and 20 sacks. Prices nominal Barley—Receipts 151 sacks. The market was quiet Brewers have an ample supply. Oats—receipts only 2 sacks. We note sales from first hands at 80@85c; from store the rates were 87@88c. Corn—Receipts 234 sacks and 1 car load. A sale of 600 bushels of old was reported at $1 02; new was dull at 76c.

Flour—The market remains without change. The demand was fair and sales were made to a moderate extent at rates that were current for the past two days. The local holders have decided to make no further concessions at present. The receipts by river and rail were 400 barrels. The current rate for Spring Wheat were $12 25@12 50. Winter Wheat, $13 25@13 50 @13 75 per barrel. Sales 200 barrels Spring Wheat, $12 00@12 50; 140 barrels of Jenkins's Lilly at $14 00. We note small sales of Jenkins's "Belle St. Louis," at $15 00.

Petroleum Barrels.
PITTSVILLE, PA.

Mail advices of the 21st inst., report the market firm and quiet. Considerable sale has been thing which will likely keep the Creek in good boating order for sometime. According to the *Herald*, Petroleum is held at the following figures: On Pioneer Run at $2 75 for 45½ to 48 gravity, delivered on the cars; for 44½ 45½ gravity, delivered on the cars, at $2 50; on Bennehoff Run 44 to 45½ gravity $2 10 at the well; 46 to 47½ do $2 40 at the wells; 48 to 49 do $2 85 at the wells; on Church Run 43½ 45½ gravity $2 50 at the wells; on the Section Run 48½ to 47 gravity $2 80 at the wells; for 12 to 45½ gravity $4 10 at the wells; on Bill Run, for 45½ to 47 gravity, $2 80 at the wells.

The following sales are reported: 550 bbls on the platform at Petrolea Verdee, 46 gravity at $4 00; 500 bbls on Pioneer Run 48 to 49 gravity delivered on the cars for the New York Market, at $2 85; 400 bbls on Bennehoff Run, 47 gravity, at $3 50 at the wells; 300 bbls on Pioneer Run for the Cleveland market, 45 gravity at $2 85; at the wells; 500 bbls on the farm of Petroleum Centre, 47 gravity at $3 00; 200 bbls on Pioneer Run, 44 gravity at $2 50 at the wells.

The shipments of Crude, Petroleum over the Oil Creek railroad on the 20th inst., were as follows:

To New York, bbls	2508
To Cleveland	1879
To other points	311
Total	4189

PHILADELPHIA.

Mail advices of Wednesday report the market combining very dull and prices unsettled and lower. Small lots are selling at the following rates: 22½c for Refined, in bond, and 30@35c ₱ gallon for free and duty paid. The following table will show the amount exported from Philadelphia to European ports from January 1st to November 17th, 1866:

Antwerp, gallons	2,752,291	Havre, gallons	1,615,737
Bremen	1,503,762	Kohlsberg	81,644
Barcelona	30,000	Leghorn	75,000
Cork	498,250	Liverpool	195,785
Dublin	60,834	Marseilles	2,502,000
Dunkirk	48,772	Naples	45,816
Falmouth	805,744	Prussian	60,000
Genoa	120,000	Stettin	70,238
Gibraltar	887,744	Trieste	30,000
Hamburg	1,749,779		
Total		gallons	23,889,449

NEW YORK.

Crude, according to the *Commercial List*, of Wednesday, is in small demand, but the market has been quite steady; at the close, however, there was less firmness on the part of holders, and we quote 15c in bulk, and 25c in bbls for 35@7 gravity; the sales are 702 bbls, 66 41 gravity at 24½c; 100 do, 42@43 gravity at 23½c; in bbls, 145c; pkgs returned, and 45c in bulk, delivered; bulk bonds; 1,000 do, in bulk, for November, 2,100 do, in bulk, for December 16c; 2,100 do, 16c; 2,100 do, 16c; pkgs returned, 16c; pkgs returned, 16c; pkgs returned in bond as been very cold, there are no export orders here, and the low cut quotations of last week are necessary to fill-we trades: we quote the market; at the close this is a decline of 1c. The Ward, 86c for P W, which is a decline of 1c. The Wool, 84c for P W, which is a decline of 1c. The W low test, 25c; 600 do S W, 83@86c; 200 do W, 86c; 250 do S W, for December, 83@86c; R O 1,000 do W, for January, Eagle, 81; and 1,000 do W, Jan., February and March, 87½c; R O 1,000 do W, for March, 87½c; 1,000 do W, April and May, at 84c, also.

The receipts at New York since January 1st were (69,619 bbls, against 318,293 bbls same time in 1865.

	1866.	1865.
Exported bbls, gallons	31,067,623	11,845,036
From New York, gallons	31,067,623	11,845,036
Other Ports	27,974,179	10,349,866
Total	58,676,802	22,194,902
Same time 1865, gallons	22,194,902	
Same time 1864		11,722,259

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
Thursday, November 22, 1866.

CATTLE—The market was dull and but a fair business was transacted. The prices of medium descriptions were a shade higher, as will be perceived by reference to our list of prices. Last week's extreme were $4 @6@7 50. This week $4 75@7 25 were the rates. The amount of exports we were unable to ascertain, but rumored they were large.

HOGS—Prices gave way. We to day report sales down ½ @ 25 ₱ the lowest we have made out for a long time The weather, however, is such that packers have not commenced operations, and not any they are in favor of slaughtering until the cold weather sets in. How long we will have to wait, remains to be seen. The sales in the yards were large. The extreme figures were $6 25@8 00 ₱ cwt; the latter figure for a very fancy lot hog. The Eastern exports were large.

SHEEP—The market was without animation. They appear to be out of season. The extreme figures were $4 @6 50 ₱ head. Last week's figures were $4 00@6 00 ₱ cwt.

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller	Buyers	No.	Weight	Price
Lafferty	Rook	200	17,575	$6 00
Lafferty	Reid	182	17,100	6 00
Lafferty	Wright	182	17,100	6 00
Lafferty	Reid	85	8,100	6 00
Lafferty	Wright	85	8,100	6 00
Crawford	Hessel	202	16,203	4 00
Irwin	Reid	200	17,600	4 00
Irwin	Brickly	84	7,400	4 00
Wolfe	Agnew	200	17,600	4 00
Wolfe	Hessel	200	17,600	4 00
Irwin	Brickly	84	7,400	4 00
Wolfe	Agnew	200	17,600	4 00
Wolfe	Hessel	202	16,203	4 00
Irwin	Brickly	84	7,400	4 00
Lafferty	Reid	182	17,100	4 00
Lafferty	Wright	182	17,100	4 00
Lafferty	Reid	85	8,100	4 00
Lafferty	Wright	85	8,100	4 00
Crawford	Hessel	202	16,203	4 00
Irwin	Reid